

## Israeli official arrives in Madrid

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Director General of Israel's Foreign Ministry arrived in Madrid Monday on a private visit but it was not known whether he would hold talks on possible diplomatic relations with Spain, a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman told Reuters. A spokesman for the Spanish embassy in Amman, who declined to be identified, denied that Spain had any intention to discuss diplomatic relations with Israel during Mr. David Kimche's visit, who had been invited by the local Jewish community. Spain is the only West European nation without direct diplomatic relations with Israel. However, there were reports that officials of the two countries have held meetings recently to discuss ties. The Israeli Foreign Ministry denied Mr. Kimche's mission was to discuss the establishment of diplomatic ties but declined to give details of the trip. Reuters said in a dispatch from Madrid, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has said Spain will normalise ties with Israel when it serves the interests of Spain and the Middle East peace.

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## Swareddahab names interim cabinet

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's military leader General Abdul-Rahman Swareddahab Monday appointed a 15-man interim cabinet, led by physician Al-Gazouli Dafaa-Allah and a deputy from the southern region. In an announcement over state radio, Gen. Swareddahab named Dafaa-Allah, 50, as prime minister and southern politician Samuel Aru Baj as deputy premier. Gen. Swareddahab said the new government would be responsible to the military council, which led a coup on April 6 overthrowing the government of ex-president Jaafar Numeiri. (See earlier stories on page 2).

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## Israel insists on closing Jerusalem's Hospice Hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — Israeli Health Minister Mordechai Gur has renewed his intention to close the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem. Mr. Gur told an Israeli Knesset committee Monday that his decision is final. The Hospice Hospital provides free medical treatment to low-income Arab citizens in Jerusalem and its suburbs and it has been the subject of a two-year Israeli campaign aiming at its liquidation. The Arab citizens began an extensive campaign to resist the measure of the Israeli occupation authorities and to keep the hospital in operation.

## Arafat arrives in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Dhaka Monday for talks with Bangladesh President Hossain Mohammad Ershad on Palestine problem and the Iran-Iraq war. A Foreign Ministry official said the two leaders might work out a new initiative aimed at ending the Gulf war.

## Rebels reportedly kill 87 Moroccans

PARIS (R) — Moroccan forces suffered 148 casualties, including 87 killed, when their positions were attacked by Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara in the last two weeks, the Algerian News Agency APS monitored here said Monday. Guerrilla losses were not mentioned.

## China hosts seminar on Palestinian rights

PEKING (R) — A United Nations seminar on Palestine opened Monday in Peking, the first hosted by a permanent member of the Security Council. In an opening address, Geng Biao, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress, said Peking wanted to encourage efforts to seek a just settlement of the Palestine question. Mr. Geng said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Arab countries had proved they were sincere in efforts to reach a Middle East peace settlement. But the refusal of Israel and its supporters to recognise the national rights of the Palestinians was the major obstacle to a settlement, he said.

## U.K. miners vote to accept pay deal

SHEFFIELD, England (R) — Britain's coal miners, who abandoned a year-long strike over pit closures in March, overwhelmingly accepted a 12.5 per cent pay offer Monday covering the past two years. However, miner's leader Arthur Scargill, who led his men back to work without a settlement, warned of further industrial action if the state-run coal board tried to scale down the industry. Delegates meeting at the headquarters of the National Union of Mineworkers in Sheffield, northern England, approved the pay deal without a formal vote, officials said.

# 'Lebanese Forces' announce unilateral ceasefire in Sidon

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's main Falangist militia Monday announced a unilateral ceasefire in Sidon and withdrawal of its fighters from the southern city battered by more than a month of bloody sectarian fighting.

Lebanese Forces militia leader Samir Geagea told a news conference here the militia had agreed to cease fire from four p.m. (1400 GMT) Monday and to let the army move in Tuesday. Fighting flared in the city shortly after radio broadcast Mr. Geagea's announcement, but before his four p.m. deadline.

Witnesses said shells rained on the Sidon city centre for 35 minutes before giving way to heavy sniping along the frontlines in the eastern suburbs.

Mr. Geagea said the militia, which has cut off the coastal city from the east since fighting began on March 18 and has been shelling it and nearby Palestinian refugee camps, would respect the ceasefire "even if it should be one-sided."

There was no indication as to whether opposition militias in Sidon would join in a ceasefire after the prolonged battles which have killed 110 people, wounded 450 and forced about 60,000 Lebanese and Palestinian refugees to flee their homes.

In Monday's outbreak, several shells landed around army positions at Sidon's northern entrance, residents said.

Six shells badly damaged four buildings around the home of parliamentary deputy Nazih Bizri, Sidon's most prominent notable who has repeatedly accused the Lebanese Forces of collusion with Israel.

Other shells hit central boulevards and the Ain El Hiweh Palestinian refugee camp but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

Mr. Geagea said the Lebanese Forces would start withdrawing from Sidon Tuesday morning "to give the Lebanese army and various state institutions the opportunity to take up their responsibilities." But he said his locally-based fighters would remain.

The ceasefire would also apply to the Ain El Hiweh camp and another Palestinian camp at Mich Mieh, he added.

About 45 Palestinians have been killed and 150 badly wounded in the fighting, which Lebanese leaders have linked to an alleged Israeli-backed effort to create a Falangist "canton" to the east of Sidon.

"We have taken a big step," Mr. Geagea said, adding that he hoped all sides would join in the pacification process. It was "up to the others to assume their responsibilities and take responsibility for other groups on the scene," he declared.

He was referring to opposition fighters not from Sidon who have been involved in the fighting. Sunni Muslim fundamentalists from the northern port of Tripoli have been seen on the frontlines. Mr. Geagea said his militia would now hold the government

responsible "for any act disturbing security."

Caretaker Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who resigned last week after militia battles in Beirut, began a cabinet boycott the previous week because of his government's impotence to get troop reinforcements to stop the Sidon fighting.

Meanwhile the radio of the mainly-Druze "Progressive Socialist Party" (PSP) militia reported PSP-held villages in the hilly Iqlim Al Kharoub region just north of Sidon were being shelled.

It said three villages were hit by heavy and indiscriminate shelling but did not say whether PSP forces were firing on Falangist territory east of Sidon.

A last-minute shelling blitz ravaged Sidon Monday before a unilateral ceasefire began taking effect.

Falangist and opposition guns pounded each others positions heavily for 90 minutes before a 4:00 p.m. (1400 GMT) ceasefire.

Shelling diminished minutes after the deadline passed, but machine-gun fire and sporadic explosions continued on both sides of the frontlines and could still be heard more than an hour later.

Several buildings were set ablaze and hospital sources said 26 people were wounded and a three-year-old boy killed in the Sidon city centre during the day. Most casualties occurred in the final bombardment.

No casualty toll was available for areas east of Sidon held by the Lebanese Forces and the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia during more than a month of bloody sectarian fighting.

## Israeli columns stream out of Tyre

BEIRUT (R) — Long Israeli convoys Monday streamed out of the Tyre region of South Lebanon, carrying large quantities of military equipment and prefabricated houses towards the Israeli border, residents said.

"My windows are shaking all the time. There is a tremendous amount of equipment being moved in endless columns," one resident told Reuters by telephone. "It looks like they will be leaving the Tyre area very soon."

Security sources said a roadside bomb blast damaged vehicles in a convoy comprising a tank, two armoured vehicles and 20 transports east of the southern town of Jouwayya, 15 kilometres north of the border. No casualties were reported.

The sources added that a "very big explosion" took place at 6:20 p.m. (1620 GMT) on Saturday night near the Qasbiyeh Bridge crossing point over the Litani River into Israeli-held territory.

Beirut television Sunday night said a suicide bomber attacked Israeli troops at the bridge at 6:15 p.m. (1615 GMT) on Saturday with a truck packed with 1,000

kilograms of explosives.

The television said 120 Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded; but the attack has not been confirmed by Israel.

Beirut television broadcast a pre-recorded videotape of a 19-year-old man named Malek Wehbi saying he was setting out on a suicide bombing operation and was confident of success.

Wehbi was filmed under the insignia of the "Syrian Nationalist Social Party" (SNSP). A party statement said he destroyed four armoured vehicles, four troop trucks and two jeeps.

A 16-year-old girl named Sanaa Mhayid, also a member of the SNSP, drove a car bomb into Israeli troops in the South on April 9, killing herself and two soldiers.

Several Israeli newspapers reported Monday that Israeli troops were awaiting a final order for another pullback in Lebanon after the cabinet voted to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon by the beginning of June.

The troops have finished dismantling all their installations on Mt. Baruch, a vantage point in

eastern Lebanon which the Israelis used to monitor Syrian troops and Palestinian commandos, reported the daily Yedioth Ahronot.

The newspaper said all the installations had been bombed or moved to Israel and the soldiers were living in tents.

The troops are also ready to vacate the Lebanese Christian town of Jezzine and the Mediterranean port of Tyre, Yedioth reported.

On Sunday the cabinet voted to pull all its troops out before the third anniversary of Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon, which has resulted in 647 Israeli deaths.

The planned pullback from Tyre in the west and Mt. Baruch in the east would put the Israelis along the South Lebanon buffer zone envisioned by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin to guard Israel's border settlements against commando attacks from Lebanon.

Mr. Rabin has refused to detail the dimensions of the buffer zone, but the media has reported it would stretch up to 15 kilometres north of the Israeli border.

## Neves dies; Sarney takes over pledging to push through reforms

SAO PAULO (R) — Brazil's President-elect, Tancredino Neves, died Sunday night without being sworn in as the country's first civilian leader in 21 years but his successor pledged to push through his planned reforms.

Jose Sarney, 54, who stood in for 75-year-old Dr. Neves after he was rushed to hospital for an emergency operation on the eve of his March 15 inauguration, said in a national broadcast early Monday: "The changes demanded will be made. Our programme will be the same as Tancredino Neves'."

Mr. Sarney, who automatically became president when Neves died, called on the 131 million Brazilians to help create democracy and liberty in South America's largest country.

He vowed to follow Neves' programme for constitutional reform to enable direct presidential elections in 1988.

The government will give pri-

ority to the poor, he added. "Nobody should be happy in a country in which millions of people do not have the right to happiness."

Mr. Sarney also promised to fight the 250 per cent annual inflation ravaging Brazil's economy. Before Neves died, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had suspended a loan programme because Brazil was unable to meet economic targets.

Senate President Jose Frangelli said both houses of congress would meet in plenary session to be formally told of the death and its implications.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) rank and file, who had backed Sarney for the normally ceremonial post of vice-president as a necessary electoral stratagem, have found themselves with a president they never wanted.

Mr. Sarney won grudging support from the PMDB after the ini-

tial shock of Neves' illness because of fears that any move against the constitution would tempt the military to seize power again.

Politicians said the duration of his mandate would hinge on how well he administers the government and placates political rivals.

Mr. Sarney proclaimed eight days' mourning for Neves, who died of a heart attack after several operations.

Presidential aides said the body would be embalmed and a private mass for relatives held Monday morning in the Sao Paulo Heart Institute where Neves died.

The body will then be driven through the streets of Sao Paulo to the city airport to be flown to Brasilia. It will lie in state in the capital for two days before burial in Sao Joao Del Rey, the town where Neves was born.

The PMDB chose Neves as its candidate because he was acceptable to the military.



ROYAL WINGS: His Majesty King Hussein Monday awards wings to graduates from a Royal Jordanian Air Force training course during a celebration held at the King Hussein Air College (Petra photo)

## Ali ends visit to Jordan; pledges to further promote bilateral ties

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Egyptian Prime Minister Anwar Hassan Ali returned home Monday after a three-day visit here, during which he discussed Middle East peace efforts and signed several agreements aimed at bolstering economic, cultural and information links with Jordan.

The agreements were signed by the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee chaired by Mr. Ali and Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai.

The committee was established last year after the restoration of relations between Jordan and Egypt which were severed over the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of 1979.

In a departure statement, Mr. Ali said the joint committee meetings in Amman "have increased the momentum of cooperation between Egypt and Jordan and further promoted bilateral ties in all fields."

Mr. Ali expressed his deep satisfaction with the development of bilateral cooperation and said his

talks with His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday and other Jordanian leaders were "within the framework of consultations between the two countries over all what concerns the Arab region," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Ali said the meetings are in implementation of directives of King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak "who continue to serve Arab causes to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem."

The Egyptian premier said the joint committee achieved positive results that reflect the close cooperation between the two countries and their determination to achieve further successes.

Mr. Ali and his delegation which included cabinet members were seen off at the Amman military airport by Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai, cabinet members and other officials.

During his three day stay, Mr. Ali also held talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Mr. Rifai and other Jordanian officials.

King Hussein, President Mub-

arak and Oman's Sultan Qaboos who is due here Wednesday are scheduled to meet on Thursday to inaugurate a new ferry link between Aqaba in Jordan and Nuweiba in Egypt, reducing travel time between the two countries.

Jordan, Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been coordinating their political moves to revive the Middle East peace process and find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem.

After two months of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt last September, the PLO held its Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman.

About three months later, on Feb. 11, Jordan and the PLO reached an agreement on joint action to solve the Palestinian problem.

Since then Jordan, Egypt and the PLO have been rallying for support in the Arab World and urging the United States to take a more effective part in Middle East diplomacy.

The main obstacle remains the refusal of the U.S. to deal with members of the PLO.

## Fateh confirms sea attack on Israel

KUWAIT (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) mainline commando group Fateh said here Monday that its "sea borne" commandos clashed with Israeli forces during the past two days south of Tel Aviv.

Fateh said in a military communique issued here that "suicidal units" managed to reach the Israeli coast south of Tel Aviv early Sunday aboard a vessel called Samoud Trablos, or the Tripoli steadfastness.

The commandos, who called themselves the "unit of the Martyrs of Ain Al Hilweh," succeeded to land from the main vessel with three boats.

Ain Al Hilweh is namesake of the Palestinian refugee camp in South Lebanon, and Tripoli steadfastness was the Fateh allusion to the Fateh infighting that broke out in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli more than a year ago.

"The Israeli forces detected one of the three boats," said the Fateh communique. "The boat was sunk and the unit drowned after a clash with the Israelis in which machine guns and rockets propelled grenades were used."

Subsequently, the communique said, a "five-hour clash" broke out between the "mother vessel" and the Israelis.

Meanwhile, the two remaining boats proceeded to the Beit Yan region south of Tel Aviv where helicopter-backed Israeli ground forces engaged the Palestinians. The communique added without elaborating.

First word of the gunbattle came in an Israeli military statement which said the commandos planned to come ashore in rubber dinghies and launch a three-pronged attack on coastal targets.

## Arafat: Baghdad meetings favoured Feb. 11 accord

PARIS (AP) — PLO leader Yasser Arafat, in an interview published Monday in a French daily, said the PLO would never accept being excluded from eventual Middle East peace negotiations.

"It must be made clear that we will never accept the PLO's exclusion from negotiations because it is the soul of the resistance of all Palestinian people," he told Le Quotidien de Paris.

Mr. Arafat said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's proposal for a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting "is only valid if the United States agrees to consider the PLO the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The interview, conducted in Baghdad, followed the conclusion of meetings here of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive and Fateh Central Committees, both of which, Mr. Arafat said, were "favourable" to the Feb. 11 accord between the PLO and Jordan.

That peace initiative, which

calls for an international conference on the Mideast, "has entered into action," Mr. Arafat said, with plans for joint delegations to meet with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and Arab nations.

"Our main objective remains the application of the right of self-determination for our people, establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the holding of an international conference towards a global peace," he said.

Mr. Arafat said the situation in South Lebanon was aimed at dividing the country, into "confessional entities" and "liquidating the Palestinians."

"It's an Israeli-American plan supported by certain Arab regimes... our forces are fully engaged in the region of Sidon on the side of Lebanese patriots..." he said. "What is happening now in Lebanon is exceptionally serious. It is the entire country which is threatened with partition."

## Shultz promises support for Arabs who 'take risks' for peace

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz has appealed to "moderate" Arab states to back direct negotiations with Israel, promising the United States would help defend those who took risks for peace.

In a speech to a pro-Israel lobbying group, he said there was a new realism and a new commitment on the Middle East peace process by key leaders in the region.

But he said movement towards peace could only come when no Arab states had delusions about U.S. support for Israel weakening.

Mr. Shultz speech to the American Israel Public Affairs Committee was described by an aide as an effort to get Arab support for efforts to enter into peace talks to

solve the Palestinian problem.

It came as Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy probed the prospects for peace in a round of talks with officials in the region.

"Today, for the first time in years, there are signs of a new realism and a new commitment on the part of key regional actors," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz said Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres had made clear the Jewish State's wish to negotiate with Jordan without preconditions. King Hussein had called for peace, and there was movement in the Palestinian community towards greater realism.

"We also know that those Arab nations that are moving toward peace are taking risks," he said.

## Murphy, Khaddam discuss South Lebanon

DAMASCUS (AP) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy conferred with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and other Syrian officials Monday, the Syrian News Agency SANA reported.

In a dispatch, the agency said talks focused on the continued Israeli occupation of South Lebanon and quoted Mr. Khaddam as saying "comprehensive and just peace" in the region depended on the "complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories."

SANA also said Mr. Khaddam renewed Syria's support to Lebanese reconciliation efforts to end the 10-year civil war and called for a United Nations-sponsored conference on the Palestinian question.

Mr. Murphy, currently on a Middle East tour, also held talks with Syria's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Issam Al Naeb and with Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa, the report said.

Mr. Murphy, who arrived from the Iraqi capital of Baghdad on Sunday, has been touring the Middle East to explore prospects for launching a new U.S. diplomatic initiative to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The U.S. envoy has visited Jordan, Egypt and Israel.

## Gorbachev to attend U.N. session

MOSCOW (R) — New Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will attend the next U.N. General Assembly in New York and may meet President Reagan there, the editor of the official newspaper Pravda said Monday.

In an interview with Reuters, editor-in-chief Viktor Afanasyev said: "I know for sure that Mr. Gorbachev will go to the General Assembly session."

Western officials have been speculating that Mr. Gorbachev could travel to New York for the September session and take up an invitation to meet Mr. Reagan while in the United States.

Mr. Afanasyev, a senior member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, said the Soviet Union had agreed in principle to a summit "but it is hard to say when this meeting will take place."

"My personal view is that probably this meeting will take place during the U.N. General Assembly session," he said.

He added that a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting would have to be well prepared. "Some agreements should be signed. Compromises can be worked out. It's nonsense to talk about just meeting," he said.

U.S. officials have lately sought to play down hopes of an early summit, saying the two leaders might meet informally in September or October.

In an exchange of letters since Mr. Gorbachev succeeded the late President Konstantin Chernenko last month, Mr. Reagan and the new Kremlin chief have agreed in principle to meet but neither dates nor a venue have emerged.

Mr. Afanasyev, who has broken news on the Western press on several occasions over the past two years, also gave an assessment of the Gorbachev leadership, saying the Soviet Union was "lucky to have a younger leader."

"It is too early to speak of radical changes, though the style is already changing," he added, calling Mr. Gorbachev, 54, dynamic and energetic.

In the longer term "there will be certain changes and maybe some serious changes in economic policy," he said in answer to questions from visiting Reuters executives.

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# Sudanese ruler offers to meet Garang abroad

ABU DHABI (R) — Sudan's military ruler General Abdul Rahman Swaredahab has reportedly offered to travel outside Sudan to meet rebel leader John Garang for talks on ending a two-year-old armed rebellion in southern Sudan.

Gen. Swaredahab, who seized power in an April 6 coup, was quoted by Monday's Al Khaleej newspaper in the United Arab Emirates as saying he still expected Garang, who is based in Ethiopia, to visit Khartoum.

"If he doesn't come, I will go myself if circumstances call for it, or a delegation will go to meet him in a capital of a brotherly or friendly country," he was quoted as saying.

The Sudanese military announced last week that Garang would visit Khartoum but Mr. Garang's rebel radio scoffed at this and said the rebellion would continue.

Gen. Swaredahab said he believed Garang wanted to talk. "There have been positive responses from Garang's side, and if he doesn't talk about them personally, there are signs he has a certain desire for dialogue."

Gen. Swaredahab also reiterated the desire of his ruling 15-man military council to improve relations with the Soviet Union. "We are anxious to improve our relations with the Soviet Union considering it is a superpower

with influence in the international and regional spheres," he said.

The deposed regime of President Jafar Numeiri, closely allied with the United States, frequently accused the Soviet Union of inciting disturbances in the country.

Meanwhile a Sudanese delegation, apparently here seeking to improve relations between the neighbouring countries, met Sunday with Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi, the official Libyan news agency (JANA) reported Monday.

It said Col. Qaddafi met with Brigadier Fad Lallah Bourmah Nasser and Brigadier Faris Abdallah Hosni, members of Sudan's military council.

JANA said the two officers were accompanied by Lt. Col. Ismail Al Haj Yousef and a former Sudanese ambassador to Libya, Abdul Majid Bachier Al Ahmadi.

The agency said the delegation gave Col. Qaddafi a letter from Gen. Swaredahab.

Gen. Swaredahab said after the coup that he wanted to maintain strong relations with the United States but also wanted to improve relations with Libya and Ethiopia.

Meanwhile Gen. Swaredahab was expected to announce the formation of an interim cabinet Monday to govern under army supervision for a year, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said.

It quoted a member of the ruling Transitional Military Council as saying Sunday night that Gen. Swaredahab would make the announcement on radio and television.

The council member, Brigadier Osman Abdullah, did not give the time of the broadcasts.

Two days after the coup the army began talks on a civilian cabinet with groups including political parties and trade unions.

Sudanese and Western diplomatic sources said they expected the government to be led by Doctors' Union leader Al Gazouli Dafaia Allah and to include three southern politicians.

The 15-member military council led by Gen. Swaredahab would act as head of state with supreme legislative powers.

Dafaia Allah, 50, is a union activist who played a leading role in strikes and demonstrations which forced General Ibrahim Abboud to hand back power to civilians in 1964 after six years of military rule.

purged in March, has rebounded. It is among several factions that want a say in Sudan's affairs following Numeiri's ousting and an army pledge to return to barracks and hand over to civilians in about a year.

Brotherhood leader Hassan Al Tourabi, jailed by Numeiri on March 10 and freed by the army, told reporters that scrapping Sharia would provoke a popular uprising.

But he told a rally of some 4,000 supporters 10 days after the coup that some practices under Numeiri failed to conform with Sharia.

Political sources said the Brotherhood, formed in the 1940s, probably did not command a huge following but had highly-organised cells and was strong mainly among high school and university students.

Another Brotherhood official, Hafez Al Shaikh Al Zaki, told the rally that the movement appreciated the fears of non-Muslim southern Sudanese that Sharia endangered their cultural and ethnic values.

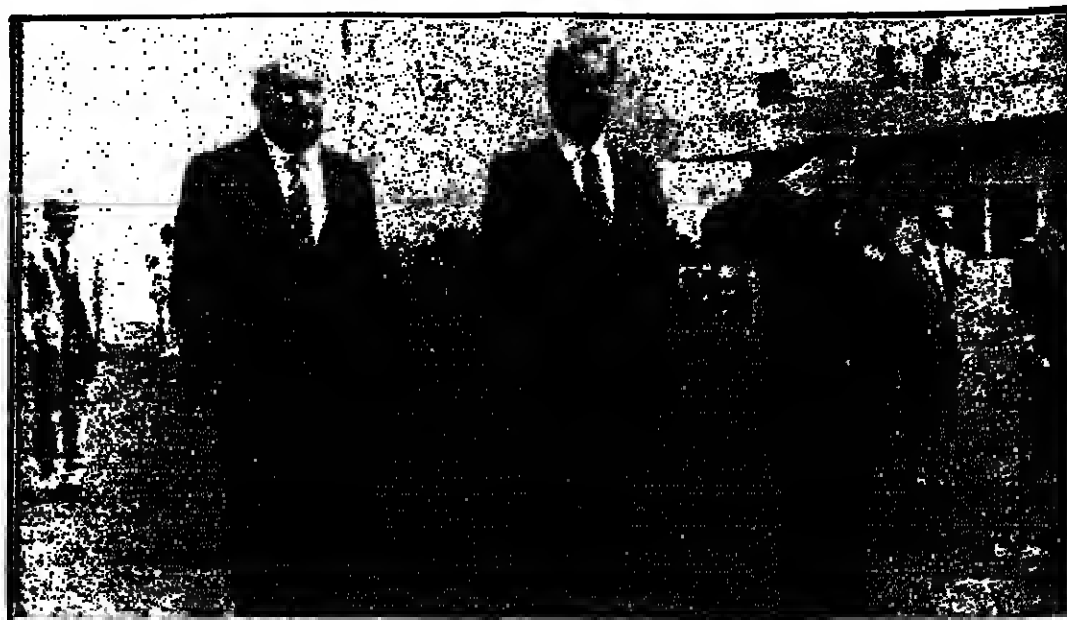
"We shall establish a dialogue with them and we are prepared to give the guarantees they demand," he said.

But next day, a southern spokesman, veteran politician Samuel Abu Bol, 56, called Sharia divisive and destructive and questioned whether a revision of it would suffice.

At the same news conference, Sudan's new military ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swaredahab, 51, pledges revision but not abolition of Sharia, which provides rules for the government of society according to Islamic precepts.

Apparently, the army seeks a middle course between Sharia advocates, led by the potent Muslim Brotherhood, and its opponents, particularly non-Muslims in the south.

Gen. Swaredahab wants to talk peace in the south with John



ALI DEPARTS — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali (left) is seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai (centre) at the conclusion of Mr. Ali's visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

## Kuwait unveils new five-year plan

KUWAIT (R) — The Kuwaiti government has unveiled a new five-year social and economic development plan designed largely to rationalise spending and boost productivity in the wake of the oil boom.

The plan, starting with the 1985/86 fiscal year from next July 1, envisages total local investment by the state over the next five years of 7.52 billion dinars (\$25 billion) of this, 83 per cent will be spent in the public sector.

However the blueprint of the plan, which has been referred to the National Assembly for dis-

cussion, gives no detailed annual growth targets for the economy.

Gross domestic product is estimated to have grown around 3.3 per cent in real terms in 1984.

The Minister of Planning, Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, has set out four main policy objectives, including a better balance in the population of Kuwaitis and expatriates who comprise mostly other Arab nationals but also a sizeable Asian workforce.

Kuwaitis now make up only 40 per cent of the Gulf state's 1.7 million people but are expected to account for 45 per cent of an estimated 1.84 million people by 1990 under the new plan.

Other goals include development of the Kuwaiti workforce and enhanced productivity by nationals, administrative reform, and greater savings through cost effectiveness rather than cuts in spending.

## Junblatt calls for Beirut 'revolutionary courts'

BEIRUT (AP) — Druze chieftain Walid Junblatt said in an interview published Monday that Muslim militias who last week seized control of west Beirut in bloody street battles will set up "revolutionary courts" to curb crime in the mostly Muslim sector.

"It is imperative to have revolutionary courts and a revolutionary prosecutor in Beirut," he told the conservative Beirut newspaper Al Anwar.

"We have to put an end to trespasses... civil law will continue to function as usual."

Mr. Junblatt said the takeover of west Beirut's security by Druze and Shi'ite Muslim militias last week was "irreversible" despite opposition by leaders of the Sunni community, the majority in the western half of the Lebanese capital.

Mr. Junblatt's comments underlined the determination of the alliance of Shi'ite "Amal" and mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias to become the de facto rulers of west Beirut, once a stronghold of Palestinian fighters.

A 300-man "task force" of Shi'ite and Druze militias has been policing west Beirut since the alliance crushed the Sunni "Mouabiboun" militia in fierce street fighting last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Police said 40 people were killed and about 170 wounded in the fighting and ensuing house-to-house manhunts for "Mouabiboun" activists. Scores of suspected activists were taken to

gunpoint.

Mr. Junblatt said the task force will be expanded, reinforcing the alliance's control of west Beirut. Government forces in the sector, many of them Shi'ites, have made no move to oppose the militias.

The power struggle that left Amal and PSP in control of much of west Beirut prompted Sunni Prime Minister Rashid Karami to submit his year-old government's resignation.

In a statement published by Beirut newspapers on Monday, Mr. Karami reiterated his rejection of the Amal-PSP reign in west Beirut, saying that only the army and regular police forces should be in charge of the capital's security.

Syria has invited spiritual and political leaders of the Sunni, Shi'ite and Druze sects to a reconciliation conference in Damascus on Tuesday.

Newspapers here speculated that a main aim of the parley was to persuade Mr. Karami to withdraw the resignation of his nine-man government and avert a political crisis.

There was sporadic sniping Sunday night against the Green Line dividing predominantly Christian east Beirut and the west side. But the city was quiet Monday.

Police in Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, reported at least 11 people were wounded in night-time clashes between Falangist and opposition militias battling for control of the country's third largest city.

## Muslim clergymen meet to try to end Gulf war

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Four hundred Muslim clergymen from 64 countries began a three-day conference in Baghdad Monday to discuss ways of ending the 35-month-old Gulf war.

The vice-chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, inaugurated the talks on behalf of President Saddam Hussein with a call to adopt practical means to stop shedding of Muslim blood and the destruction of property.

Noting that only "evil and aggression" loomed on the horizon, he called on the clergymen "to condemn and punish the party which insisted on war and to say who was exploiting Islam's values to harm Muslims, Arabs and humanity."

Mr. Ibrahim reaffirmed his country's willingness to negotiate a comprehensive settlement, but its refusal of any partial solutions. Iran asks for partial ceasefires but says a total peace with the present Iraqi leadership is impossible.

Muslim clergymen from 50 countries, in a similar conference here two years ago, told the two sides to end the war or face a political, economic and cultural boycott.

Meanwhile the secretary-general of the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), Sherfuddin Pirzada, said Sunday "leaders of Islamic countries will make a new move to try to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war."

The peace committee of the OIC will meet in Jeddah on May 1-2 "to take a fresh initiative to end the Gulf conflict between Iran and Iraq," Mr. Pirzada, former law minister of Pakistan, told a news conference at Lahore.

The committee, established shortly after the Iran-Iraq fighting began in 1980, is comprised of half a dozen heads of state of Islamic nations, including President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan.

Details of the proposed move have yet to be worked out by the peace committee, and Mr. Pirzada declined to elaborate on what direction it may take.

Iran's English-language newspaper, the Tehran Times, said Monday it was certain the Iraqi government would fall "in the not too distant future" and that Iraq's neighbour Kuwait would quickly suffer the same fate.

In a strong editorial attacking Kuwait, which supports fellow-Arab Iraq in the Gulf war against Iran, the newspaper called on Kuwait to "use these last moments" and change its policies.

It accused Kuwait of "a poisonous anti-Iranian propaganda campaign which has brought Iranian-Kuwaiti relations close to their end" and scoffed at Kuwait efforts to end the war.

suddenly reversed their statements and said that the slick menace was largely brought under control.

MEPA's report, excerpts of which were published in Saudi government-guided newspapers, said that winds last July and August kept the slick below water surface and spared Saudi and other Gulf desalination plants from "the worst effects" of the spill.

MEPA has recently been pointed out increasing pollution on the Arabian peninsula. Another problem, this time attributed to automobiles, is a rise in lead pollution.

MEPA has conducted a limited study which indicated that the amount of lead in the atmosphere in the Red Sea port city of Jeddah exceeds limits of U.S. environmental protection agency and European standards. The report's authors, Ibrahim Zeitoun and Mohammad Bakarmat stressed, however, that the study was extremely limited in nature.

MEPA researchers said the increased lead was due to a rise in the number of automobiles. Abdul Bar Al Gain, vice president of MEPA, estimates the number of cars in Saudi Arabia increased more than three million in 1982, up from 243,000 in 1973.

Consumption of gasoline rose, according to another study, from six million barrels in 1973 to 43 million barrels in 1982. Further, the amount of lead emissions in the kingdom rose from 1,000 metric tons in 1974 to 9,000 in 1982.

Iranian oil fields were damaged in hostilities with Iraq and started to leak. The slick was described at that time to be bigger than the size of Belgium. But Gulf officials, after a one-year discussions and collective protective action,

## Islamic Law becomes vexed question in Sudan

By Hamza Hendawi

Reuter

KHARTOUM — On the day Sudan's army ousted President Jafar Numeiri, demonstrators gathered outside a luxury hotel in Khartoum and chanted "we want beer."

Numeiri, toppled on April 6 after a 16-year tenure, banned alcohol and ordered the building of an amputations podium when he placed Africa's largest country under strict Sharia (Islamic Law) in 1983, calling this "the path to glory and salvation."

But it was not wholly popular. Whippings and amputations added to grievances in mainly Christian and pagan southern Sudan, where Numeiri faced a rebellion.

Even in the strongly Muslim north, Numeiri felt obliged in his final days to relent on some measures and purge from the hierarchy the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood.

Sudan's new military ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swaredahab, 51, pledges revision but not abolition of Sharia, which provides rules for the government of society according to Islamic precepts.

Apparently, the army seeks a middle course between Sharia advocates, led by the potent Muslim Brotherhood, and its opponents, particularly non-Muslims in the south.

Gen. Swaredahab wants to talk peace in the south with John

Garing, the U.S.-educated dissident colonel, who leads some 15,000 guerrillas of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army.

Western diplomats say a majority of the 23 million Sudanese will probably go along with Gen. Swaredahab, but the Sharia issue may need careful handling if it is not to prove divisive.

Its provisions extend to economic life. Banks, for instance, may not charge interest. The penal code stipulates that thieves have their hands cut off and some offenders may be whipped. Alcohol is prohibited.

Some Muslim scholars say Sharia may have been wrongly or over-zealously applied under Numeiri.

Gen. Swaredahab found that some punishments by Islamic courts were excessive — Numeiri recently outraged many Sudanese by publicly hanging a 76-year-old Muslim dissenter.

On the day of the coup, only a slender wall divided the beer-thirsting protestors from a swimming pool where bikini-clad women bathed and lay in the sun alongside men.

Two nights later, at a wedding party, no-one shouted "haram" (sacilege) when Sudanese women in low-cut evening gowns gyrated to the strains of a jazz band.

Such conduct would have been unthinkable a few weeks earlier. But the Muslim Brotherhood,

purged in March, has rebounded. It is among several factions that want a say in Sudan's affairs following Numeiri's ousting and an army pledge to return to barracks and hand over to civilians in about a year.

Brotherhood leader Hassan Al Tourabi, jailed by Numeiri on March 10 and freed by the army, told reporters that scrapping Sharia would provoke a popular uprising.

But he told a rally of some 4,000 supporters 10 days after the coup that some practices under Numeiri failed to conform with Sharia.

Political sources said the Brotherhood, formed in the 1940s, probably did not command a huge following but had highly-organised cells and was strong mainly among high school and university students.

Another Brotherhood official, Hafez Al Shaikh Al Zaki, told the rally that the movement appreciated the fears of non-Muslim southern Sudanese that Sharia endangered their cultural and ethnic values.

"We shall establish a dialogue with them and we are prepared to give the guarantees they demand," he said.

But next day, a southern spokesman, veteran politician Samuel Abu Bol, 56, called Sharia divisive and destructive and questioned whether a revision of it would suffice.

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Home news

Jordan, Syria discuss joint industrial project

DERA (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company held a meeting Monday at the company's head office in Dera.

The Jordanian side was headed by the head of the Audit Bureau, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, while the Syrian side was led by Deputy Minister of Economic and External Trade Amar Jamal.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Dabbas said that the company aims to promote industries in both countries, including advanced technological industries, in addition to the promotion of exports, the employment of manpower and the training of technical cadres.

He added that free trade zones are becoming a significant tool in bolstering Arab economic integration through the exchange of experience and by promoting locally produced products.

Dr. Jamal said that infrastructure works will be completed in the coming few months and that the company is expected to start production by the end of the year. He added that Monday's meeting followed up on the progress of work and the company's administration system.

The Syrian delegation includes Dr. Faud Al Saed, the director of free zones in addition to the director of customs in Syria.

The company's charter calls for granting facilities to foreign and Arab investors to participate in the establishment of industries in the joint free trade zone.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hassan to open Yarmouk festival today

IRBID (Petra) — A week-long festival commemorating the historical Battle of Yarmouk is due to start Tuesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at Yarmouk University campus. The occasion, which is being celebrated annually by the university, will start with the lighting of the flame which will be carried from the Yarmouk battlefield to the university campus. The week includes cultural, sporting and artistic activities in which university students, Armed Forces personnel and members of the public are expected to participate.

Crown Prince condoles families

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday deputed Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin to convey Prince Hassan's condolences to the Al Azam family on the death of Ahmad Ali Al Azam. Prince Hassan also deputed his advisor and office manager Yousef Buran to convey the Prince's condolences to Al Smadi family on the death of Mohammad Hamzeh Yasin Smadi.

Rifai receives ambassador to Romania

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday received Jordan Ambassador to Romania Nasser Bataneh at his office in the Prime Ministry.

Legal committee approves draft laws

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament legal committee held a session Monday under the chairmanship of house speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi during which it approved five draft laws. These draft laws are the accounts auditing profession law for the year 1984, the provisional law of the Institute of Public Administration for the year 1980, a revised law for the oilpans funds development corporation, a law for donating human body organs and its revised law.

Hmoud chairs talks on transfer of municipal projects to WAJ

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held Monday at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment to discuss the transfer of municipal and village water projects to the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ).

The meeting was chaired by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Warran Al Hmoud and WAJ President Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani.

During the meeting, matters pertaining to the legal transfer of ownership were discussed. They included assets, land ownership, monetary commitments, subscriber rights and contracting rights. Matters regarding the transfer of assets, equipment, machines, departments and administrative units were also discussed.

It was decided that the WAJ shall commit itself to all contracts previously signed and that land areas on which water projects stand shall be transferred to the authority excluding any surplus land areas which are to be kept by municipalities.

The meeting was attended by the ministry's under-secretary, Mr. Awad Al Tell and senior ministry and WAJ officials.

Muasher pledges to tackle industrial sector problems

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher Monday assured the president and members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce that the government is very interested in dealing with the problems facing the industrial sector in Jordan as soon as possible.

Dr. Muasher said that the private industrial sector has a great responsibility and role in the process of revitalising the national economy and helping the country to by-pass the current recession.

He called on industrialists to cooperate with the public sector in order to improve the current economic situation. During the meeting discussions dealt with industrial and economic issues, the possibility of conducting studies and research on the economy and the importance that the private sector and Chamber of Industry should submit suggestions for possible action.

Goldsmiths suggest adjustment to jewellery market prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Issues related to the selling, buying and pricing of jewellery was the subject of a meeting held Monday at the Department of Standardisation and Metrology at the Ministry of Industry and Trade and attended by representatives from the goldsmith and jewellery stores association. Head of the jewellery section at the department, Mr. Nemer Idris, said that the meeting recommended that the association announces gold prices according to the New York stock market every evening and that these prices should be published in the local papers the next day providing that all carats exchanged on the market are clarified.

The meeting also called for increasing the selling prices by 100 fids on one gramme of gold and reducing them from world prices for that day when buying from the public. Mr. Idris pointed out that the purpose of fixing the selling and buying prices of jewellery is to prevent unhealthy competition among goldsmiths such as misleading the public that prices are low and also to make the public well aware of the amounts and values of their jewellery when they are selling them.

The meeting recommended that sale invoices should be clearer regarding the information it contains such as accurate weight, price per gramme, total price, manufacturing fees and selling date. Another meeting will be held next Monday to discuss terms and conditions for opening a jewellery trading store and workshop, according to Mr. Idris.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday addresses the opening session of the Jordanian Geological Conference (Petra photo)

Prince Hassan calls for geological research to exploit resources

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday said that it is important to maintain research and intensified geological studies in the Kingdom since Jordan is rich in different geological formations.

Speaking at the opening of the Second Jordanian Geological Conference, which is being held under the theme "Geology is in the Service of Development", the Crown Prince said that study efforts must include theoretical and practical fields because both are vital for the continuation of scientific progress.

There are two important introductions for geologists in this country, the first is geology and earth sciences while the second is the national scheme for sciences and technology, the Crown Prince pointed out.

In his speech, Prince Hassan also underlined some vital industrial projects relevant to the exploitation of mineral resources such as the fertilizer industry.

He went on to say that since Jordan has entered a new era of oil exploration, "we must intensify our knowledge and expertise in petroleum geology and geologists should get acquainted with the latest scientific procedures relevant to oil exploration and exploitation."

The Arab nation, which has the largest reserves of oil and natural gas in the world, must build their abilities and exchange expertise among Arab countries, the Crown Prince said.

Oil shale

Regarding oil shale, the Crown Prince called on geologists to intensify efforts to exploit this raw material which, he said, is available in commercial quantities. He said that it is expected that there will be yields of fuel from oil shale in Jordan within the next decade.

He also mentioned the high rate of water consumption in the Kingdom which, he said, does not complement the limited available water resources. The Crown Prince called on the public to rationalise their consumption of water.

Turning to Arabat, a joint project which resulted in the launch of an Arab satellite on Feb. 8 this year, Prince Hassan said that unfortunately Arabat will lose 15 per cent of its life before operating because there are only two ground stations ready to receive transmissions, one in Jordan and the other in Tunis.

Arab countries need to unify geological expressions and terms in order to facilitate joint scientific and research programmes and to improve the search for natural resources, the Prince said.

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Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib earlier delivered a speech in which he pointed out that investments of JJD 600,000,000 have been allocated to the cement, phosphate, potash and fertilizer industries which, he said, represent the largest capital investment among industrial projects of the Kingdom.

The minister estimated that Jordan's exports of geological products will amount to JD 180 million in 1985 which, he said, represents more than 50 per cent of national exports.

Dr. Khatib pointed out that the government has given the mining sector a boost through arranging barter agreements with several countries for the exchange of Jordan's products for international commodities.

Director of the Arab Mining Company Thabet Al Taher, Jordan Phosphates Mines Company Director General Ashaq Jallad and Jordan Geologists Association President Ali Abu Rahab also delivered speeches in which they outlined the rich deposits of mineral resources in the Kingdom.

Attending the opening of the three-day conference were senior governmental officials and representatives from the private sector. Taking part in the conference are representatives from Arab and foreign countries in addition to local geologists.

UNRWA gives the press an insight into services provided to refugees

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) Public Information Office arranged a field trip for Jordanian reporters to brief them on the educational, health and relief services UNRWA is offering in two major sites of UNRWA services: the Baqa'a refugee camp, in which 64,941 refugees live, and the Vocational Training Centre in Wadi Seer which is offering vocational training to 817 trainees.

Despite the fact that a minimum of \$27 million is still needed to keep the agency going through 1985 without cutting parts of its education, health or relief services and laying off staff, a decision to cut programmes would have serious consequences for refugees and host governments in the Middle East. But even if UNRWA survives intact, 1986 will be tougher, according to an UNRWA report, summarising UNRWA's financial situation.

Mr. Abdul Rahman Itayem UNRWA's public information officer in Amman, told reporters that the aim of such a trip was to "show UNRWA's services the way they are especially since we do not want to show the rosy side of our services," he said. He added that recent reports on UNRWA indicated that reporters in most cases were unaware of UNRWA's services and said that the press should see the situation for themselves since recent articles created the idea that the agency was to stop its activities due to the large deficit in its budget.

Mr. Nour Eddine Dudin, director of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs office in the Baqa'a camp, said that the government has financed a water network which will secure the distribution of water to each house in the camp as of May 1.

Mr. Dudin added that the ministry's role in the camps is to supervise the works offered by UNRWA in the refugee camps, to build and open new roads and to assure that electricity is reaching every house. He also said that the main problem faced by refugees living in the Baqa'a camp is the open sewerage system but he added that this will soon be solved especially since the Water Authority of Jordan has awarded a tender to a local company which will cover all the Baqa'a camp area.

The other two problems still faced by the residents of Baqa'a camp are lack of space and rubbish removal. The total area of the camp is 1,400 dunums, each house has a space of 100 square metres and the increasing population has created a residential space problem because seven people live on each 100 square metres. Mr. Dudin said.

The problem of garbage disposal is a second major problem, and the camp residents have asked the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs to install closed areas in which garbage could be disposed of before garbage trucks pick it up, he added.

Reporters were also invited to attend two festivals for UNRWA's annual school activities at the Baqa'a Elementary Boys' School and the Baqa'a Elementary Girls' School. On this occasion, folklore dances were presented, and handicrafts done by the students were displayed.

Journalists also toured the supplementary feeding centre in the camp which provides a daily mid-meal to 1,000 children below the age of six and which contains a well balanced nutritional meal providing an average of 650 calories.

At another site health service beneficiaries queued outside the health centre to be examined by the health team which comprises six doctors, 1 dentist and 15 nurses.

Dr. Nathem Al Nather, UNRWA's senior medical official, said that an average of 80 patients are seen by each doctor daily and that the main diseases in the refugee camp were diseases linked with weather conditions.

Dr. Nathem said that special hardship cases are exempted from medical charges if they face severe conditions which the camp's health centre can not deal with.

Dr. Nathem added that residents of the camp are apt to catch diseases due to their poor economic living conditions as the dependency ratio is 1:5 in the camp and he said "that any society whose economic or financial standard is low is apt to catch diseases". However, Dr. Nathem stressed that despite the budget crisis faced by UNRWA, our medical services cover 95 per cent of the camp's inhabitants.

Scholarships

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Monday said that UNRWA has decided to extend the 371 educational scholarships which are given to Palestinian students studying in Arab universities. Out of the number of total students, 82 scholarships are given to Palestinian students who are studying in Jordanian universities, in the fields of medicine, engineering, pharmacy, dentistry, business studies and sciences.

Rifai, Ali sign minutes of higher joint meeting

Jordanian, Egyptian prime ministers approve economic, trade and social cooperation accords

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian and Egyptian Prime Ministers Zaid Al Rifai and Kamal Hassan Ali Monday signed the minutes of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee Meetings which were held in Amman over the past two days.

Following is the text of the minutes: In expression of the brotherly ties between Jordan and Egypt and in a deep faith in joint Arab action and common goals which Jordan and Egypt strive to achieve, and in line with the policies laid down by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and His Majesty King Hussein, and also expression of the will of the Jordanian and Egyptian peoples to achieve Arab economic integration and in the hope of fulfilling common aspirations, the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee held its second meeting in Amman between April 20 and 22 to follow up on the process of bilateral cooperation and to pursue joint, serious action to achieve common goals.

The meetings were held in a brotherly atmosphere characterised by a genuine desire to develop bilateral economic, trade and technical cooperation between Jordan and Egypt.

The Egyptian side was led by Prime Minister Kamal Hassan, Ali and the Jordanian team was headed by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai. The committee, after endorsing its agenda and reviewing the achievements made in various fields of cooperation, and after examining effective means of bolstering the process of cooperation, coordination and integration between the two countries, gave its approval to the following:

— The use of the Jordanian experience in drip irrigation due to Egypt's keenness to adapt this technique.

— Exchange of experience in agricultural mechanisation, the protection of livestock, animal husbandry, artificial insemination and fighting plant diseases.

Industrial planning:

— The establishment of coordination between the two sides to ensure proper industrial planning. The two sides agreed in this respect that Egyptian experts will come to Jordan and follow up the works of different committees entrusted with formulating Jordan's national five-year plan for 1986-90.

— The Jordanian side expressed desire to make use of Egypt's rich experience in planning and drafting of development plans and to exchange experts in this field. The Egyptian side welcomed this and expressed readiness to send the Jordanian ministry of planning all available information in this respect.

— Increase of technical, scientific and training exchange in the field of planning.

— The Egyptian side expressed readiness to receive Jordanian trainees and researchers at Egypt's Scientific Research Academy.

Public works:

— Opening the door for Jordanian contractors to bid for local tenders in Egypt on an equal footing with local contractors.

Communications:

— The two sides agreed to increase the number of telephone channels between the two countries.

— The two sides agreed to study the linking of the two countries by a micro-wave system.

Culture and education:

— The two sides expressed satisfaction over the cultural agreement signed during the higher committees meetings.

— Egypt agreed to provide Jordan with teachers in all specialisations for the next year and subsequent years.

— The Egyptian side agreed to consider increasing the number of seats allocated for Jordanians in Egyptian universities.

— The two sides agreed to make a working programme for the implementation of the cultural agreement during the forthcoming visit of the Jordanian minister of higher education to Cairo.

Manpower, labour:

— The two sides expressed satisfaction over steps taken by the two countries to bolster cooperation in this field, especially the agreement of cooperation in manpower.

— The two sides agreed on the necessity to implement a programme for future cooperation based on the agreement.

— Jordan expressed desire that Jordanian workers in Egypt be treated on an equal basis to Egyptians in Jordan, including the exemption of residence permits, exemption of income tax and inclusion in social security schemes. The Egyptian side promised to study this and inform Jordan accordingly.

Information:

— The two sides endorsed the signing of an information agreement between the two countries.

— The two sides shall exchange experts and specialists in this field, the exchange of radio and television programmes and the production of joint programmes.

— The two countries will also exchange news through cooperation between their news agencies.

General:

The two sides agree on the necessity of extending all facilities to citizens of both countries to freely enter and reside in the other and shall also cooperate in legal matters including the exchange of criminals.

— The two sides agree that the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Egyptian Ministry of Economy and External Trade are the two parties entrusted to follow up on decisions and recommendations covering trade exchange between the two countries.

The next meeting of the Higher Committee shall be convened during October 1985 in Cairo.

Transport:

— Both sides pay tribute to the steps which have been taken in bolstering cooperation, and for the agreements signed on joint navigation and maritime transportation of passengers and goods, and the memos attached to them. In particular, the committee is deeply satisfied with the opening of the sea-laid route linking Aqaba with Nuweiba.

— Approval was given to the formation of a joint technical committee which will meet on a regular basis in Aqaba and Nuweiba to follow up the implementation of the agreements and to remove any obstacles and restrictions impeding their implementation.

— The Jordanian side expressed the desire to reactivate a fishing agreement signed by the two countries in 1956 and the Egyptian side has promised to study the request and both sides agreed to keep open the channels of contacts in this respect.

— Activating the transit trade and the work of free trade zones in both countries benefiting from the storage facilities available to both sides.

— Both sides will be allowed to operate travel routes between the following points: Amman, Aqaba, Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor, Sharm Al Sheikh and any other similar points in accordance with agreements between aviation corporations on both side and each side shall take steps in this respect.

— All flights between the two countries shall be considered as domestic flights and shall have all the privileges and exemptions given to such flights in either country and the two sides shall take steps in this respect.

Tourism:

— The activation of tourist movement between the two countries and the use of the newly established land-sea link in bolstering and promoting such movement.

— The support of incoming international tourism by the marketing of both countries as being one touristic unit and through the organising of package tours, the publishing of pamphlets and posters and the participation jointly in regional and international tourism exhibitions.

— The re-activation of the tourism cooperation protocol signed between the two countries in 1975.

Agriculture:

— Coordinating the policy of agricultural production in both countries, especially in relation to seasonal products, in order to ensure maximum exchange of products between the two countries. Within this framework both sides agreed to exchange Jordanian tomatoes, tomato paste, cauliflowers, eggplants, cucumbers and olive saplings for Egyptian potatoes, onions, palm saplings, and some Egyptian seasonal fruits. The exchange should take place in April and May and at a rate equal to \$2million for this year.

— The exchange of experience in the field of agriculture, especially the Egyptian experience in cultivating strawberries, banana trees and potatoes.

— The use of Egyptian experience in seed breeding, bee-keeping and fish farming.

Trade:

Increasing the volume of trade between the two countries during 1986 to \$250 million, shared equally between the two countries, and increasing this volume to \$500 million in the long term.

— Removing all obstacles and restrictions which impede the flow and the passage of national products into either country.

— Increasing the quota of Jordanian products exempted from examination by a special Egyptian committee charged with rationalising consumption to become \$20 million during 1986, and including the quota of the Jordanian trade centre in Cairo.

— Allowing the private sector in Egypt to import from Jordan with free transfers of funds and beyond the limits of the above mentioned quota in implementation of item one of the fifth article of the Commercial Protocol, number eight.

— Expanding the base of exchanged national products in order to cover the largest possible number of commodities.

— Signing an agreement to organise and facilitate payments between the two countries, under the supervision of the central banks in both countries. The agreement shall be signed before the middle of 1985.

— Taking necessary measures to help Jordan export products within its own quota to Egypt in implementation of the 1984 trade protocol.

— Adopting measures to speed up the sale of Jordanian products to Egypt to the amount of \$10 million in accordance with protocol number eight of 1985.

— Speeding up measures connected with the implementation of a balanced and equitable transaction signed by the two countries on March 24, 1985 and which amounts by the two sides. In this respect the two sides have expressed satisfaction with measures so far taken in exporting one million tonnes of Jordanian cement to Egypt in exchange for importing 5,000 tonnes of Egyptian rice in accordance with the above mentioned transaction.

— Encouraging the exchange of visits by trade and official and non-official delegations.

— Encouraging the organisation of standing exhibits and trade fairs in either country to promote the sale of their products.

Economic ventures:

— The two sides voiced their satisfaction over the signing of an agreement on economic, trade and technical cooperation between them during the second committee meeting in Amman as this agreement forms the legal framework for launching future cooperation in all different fields.

— Approval was given for the establishment of a joint company with a \$550 million capital, shared equally, to handle the im-



# Jordan Times

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## Thanks, Mr. Shultz!

IN AN address to a pro-Israeli lobby group in Washington over the weekend, the U.S. secretary of state made a new promise: The U.S. will help defend those moderate Arabs who are willing to take risks for peace and enter direct negotiations with Israel. Thanks, Mr. Shultz, but your help in defending us is not the issue here.

What we Arabs need from you is not money, not unqualified support and certainly not promises of defending us if and when there is a need. We only ask of the U.S. to basically do one thing, and that is to stand up to its ideals and responsibility to the concept of human rights and self-determination for all peoples which Woodrow Wilson articulated some seventy years ago as "an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril".

The Palestinians have the right to self-determination, and you have not endorsed this right, Mr. Shultz. They believe that the PLO is their sole and legitimate representative, and you are totally ignoring this fact. The Israelis continue to reject total withdrawal from the occupied territories, and you still respect their defiance and obstinacy. Israel continues to Judaize Palestinian land, and you continue to finance the scheme, albeit indirectly. What point is there in talking directly to the Israelis if all they want is consecration of their occupation of our land, Mr. Shultz?

Have you ever promised us pressure against the Israelis in order to take risks? Or you just want us to hit the bottom before we realise it is a reckless dive?

The Jordan-PLO accord goes a long way in meeting your demands for a Middle East settlement, Mr. Shultz. What have you offered us in return, except those empty calls for direct talks all the time?

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Start on a wide scale

SINCE THE restoration of diplomatic ties between Egypt and Jordan both countries have been exerting intensive efforts for carrying out joint projects to benefit the Egyptian and Jordanian people, and taking measures that would enable both sides to confront the common challenges. The formation of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee as an overall framework to supervise cooperation, was deemed necessary in the present stage in order to carry out and supervise the implementation of accords agreed on by the leaderships of both countries. The press statement which followed the committee meetings in Amman reaffirmed the need and the importance of joint cooperation and joint projects in transport, scientific, cultural, economic and technical fields. But at present the joint committee seems to be focusing more attention on handling economic issues with the purpose of achieving a greater degree of benefit for both countries. We believe that the wide experience of both countries over the past years would enable them to attain achievements that would further enhance ties between them. Perhaps the inauguration of the sea-land route between Aqaba and Nueibeh is the first step which marks the start of bilateral cooperation on a wide scale.

### Al Dustour: Example of Arab cooperation

THE PRESS statement which followed the joint committee meetings in Amman summed up the most important fields of bilateral cooperation which the leaders of Egypt and Jordan intend to embark upon. But the statement also made it clear that the two countries are able to start a wide scope of bilateral cooperation in political as well as economic and technical affairs. Both countries form a geographic and political link between the eastern and western flanks of the Arab World, and if bilateral cooperation is achieved, it will no doubt set a good example for the other Arab countries which should cooperate to safeguard their common interests and achieve their common goals. The two countries are not following the example of others who are satisfied with making speeches about actions, but are undertaking practical steps to prove by deed and word their determination to achieve what is best for the Arab countries. No doubt the committee's decision to expand the framework of economic cooperation between Egypt and Jordan will further bolster bilateral ties, and they will also make it easier for businessmen and nationals of both countries to exchange visits and facilitate travel and residence for citizens in both countries. This is a concrete achievement which greatly benefits the people rather than the governments. Bilateral cooperation in general no doubt reflects the two sides' determination to achieve common Arab aspirations and goals.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Solution lies in integration

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Higher Committee mark the beginning of large scale programmes for bilateral cooperation to serve the best interests of the Egyptian and Jordanian people. This cooperation could form the nucleus for further cooperation and integration among Arab countries. This cooperation is a landmark of national belonging and comes as a foundation for reestablishing Arab solidarity. The higher committee has in fact created a new reality and opened the door wide for greater degrees of cooperation and for building Arab self-strength with which all challenges can be faced. It is true that the world economic recession has hit the Arab economy but the solution to the problem lies in opening Arab markets for Arab products and encouraging exchanges of trade among Arab countries which seek economic integration in the long run. With a view to achieving this objective, the higher committee has undertaken measures to increase the volume of trade between Egypt and Jordan. Perhaps this will be the first step encouraging other Arab countries to open their markets for one another in order to achieve genuine Arab solidarity.

# Brazil seems to be back in the military grip

From Reuters

BRASILIA — Tancredo Neves, who died Monday aged 75, was elected Brazil's first civilian president after 21 years of military rule, but a sudden collapse in his health only hours before his inauguration doomed him never to take office.

Brazil's first prime minister in the brief parliamentary experiment of the 1960s, Mr. Neves had pledged to make Brazil a just and democratic society.

He faced daunting economic problems but had the goodwill of nearly all the population, many of whom celebrated the return to democracy with fireworks in the streets.

Mr. Neves would have been the oldest man to take over the presidency had he succeeded Gen. Joao Figueiredo on March 15, 11 days after his 75th birthday. But he fell ill shortly before he was due to be inaugurated and had to have intestinal surgery.

Another operation followed on March 20, on March 26 he was flown to a specialist heart hospital in Sao Paulo and five further operations failed to save his life.

Crowds outside the hospital prayed for the president-elect's recovery, but he died Sunday night.

Mr. Neves won a decisive victory in January, polling 69 per cent of votes cast in the 686-member electoral college.

The elderly, short, balding lawyer with a turned-up nose

beloved by cartoonists seemed an unlikely choice to lead the opposition in an election marking the end of military leadership that began with a 1964 coup.

But no-one within the opposition had the political stature and popular appeal of this ex-governor of mineral-rich Minas Gerais state who had the added quality of being acceptable to most of the military hierarchy.

His approach to the country's 100-billion-dollar debt nightmare was moderate but determined. He made clear after the election that he would not heed demands from some supporters to refuse to pay the country's debts unless it got a better deal from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and creditor bankers.

But he also signalled his dislike of the tough austerity measures prescribed by the IMF and said his government would renegotiate any unreasonable terms it inherited.

Politically, Mr. Neves wanted to provide an atmosphere in which genuine political parties rather than mere products of military rule might have emerged.

His own Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) ranges from the centrist majority to an extreme left that includes Communists banned by the military from having their own parties.

Mr. Neves himself was decidedly anti-Communist, describing himself once as "an old, unrepentant liberal".

With nearly half a century in

active politics, Mr. Neves occupied virtually every elected position in Brazil.

He was a rarity in Brazilian politics — untouched by any hint of scandal. His friends say his great strength was that he never made enemies through intemperate criticism.

He became a state deputy in 1946, served as a federal deputy in five legislatures since 1951, and was a senator from 1978 to 1982 when he won the governorship of his home state.

Mr. Neves served in government under three presidents — as finance minister under Juscelino Kubitschek, as justice minister under Getulio Vargas and finally as Brazil's first prime minister during the brief parliamentary experiment of Joao Goulart, who was ousted by the military in 1964.

A staunch defender of constitutional law, he was the only member of Mr. Vargas' cabinet to urge the president not to quit and was by his bedside when he shot himself on Aug. 24, 1954 saying his enemies planned to oust him.

A devout Roman Catholic, Mr. Neves described himself as "an ordinary man without trace of exceptional qualities".

Born in Minas Gerais state on March 4, 1910, he was married for 40 years to Risoleto, who was of Italian descent, and had three children.

A man who looked younger than his years, Mr. Neves was not worried by becoming president in

his eighth decade.

When asked whether he was too old for the job, he joked: "Remember I'm not as old as (Italian President) Sandro Pertini nor (Chinese leader) Deng Xiaoping."

## Chance successor

Jose Sarney, the poet and lawyer who assumed the presidency of Brazil Monday on the death of President-Elect Tancredo Neves, has seen a complete change in his fortunes over the past year.

President of the former ruling military-backed Social Democrat Party (PDS) until his resignation last June, he never expected his political career to outlive military rule.

But after resigning from the PDS, he was hurriedly recruited by the then main opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) and nominated vice-presidential candidate to Mr. Neves.

A sleek-haired, mustachioed man who will turn 55 on April 24, he was catapulted to power after urgent surgery on Mr. Neves hours before the scheduled inauguration on March 15.

Acting president while the 75-year-old president-elect battled for his life through seven operations, he succeeded to the presidency according to constitutional law on Mr. Neves' death.

The PMDB rank and file who

had backed Mr. Sarney for the normally purely ceremonial post of vice-president as a necessary electoral stratagem, have found themselves with a president they never wanted.

Mr. Sarney won grudging support from the PMDB after the initial shock of Mr. Neves' illness because of fears that any move against the constitution would tempt the military to seize power again.

But some parliamentarians have suggested that, as a late defector to the PMDB, he is unsuitable as president.

Politicians agree that the duration of Mr. Sarney's mandate will depend on how well he administers the government and placates political rivals.

Mr. Sarney had anguished over whether to resign from the PDS as the party was rent by squabbles over a presidential candidate to fight the combined opposition's choice of Tancredo Neves.

But when he followed other PDS defectors, the then main opposition PMDB saw him as an important prize to be used against his former party.

His appointment as Mr. Neves' running mate guaranteed PMDB success in the January poll for the 686-seat electoral college, in which Mr. Neves defeated government candidate Paulo Maluf by a margin of two to one.

Born on April 24, 1930, at Pindamonhangaba state, Mr. Sarney began his political career in the National Democratic Union

(UDN) party born of liberal democratic opposition to the Getulio Vargas dictatorship in 1945. He became its vice-leader in 1959.

After the 1964 coup, he joined the Arena Party formed by the military, becoming its president in 1979 shortly before it changed its name to the PDS.

Mr. Sarney's family has dominated the impoverished northeastern state of Maranhao, where politics can be rough, since the 1960s.

Mr. Sarney himself was elected governor of the state for 1965-70 defeating Renato Archer, now science and technology minister.

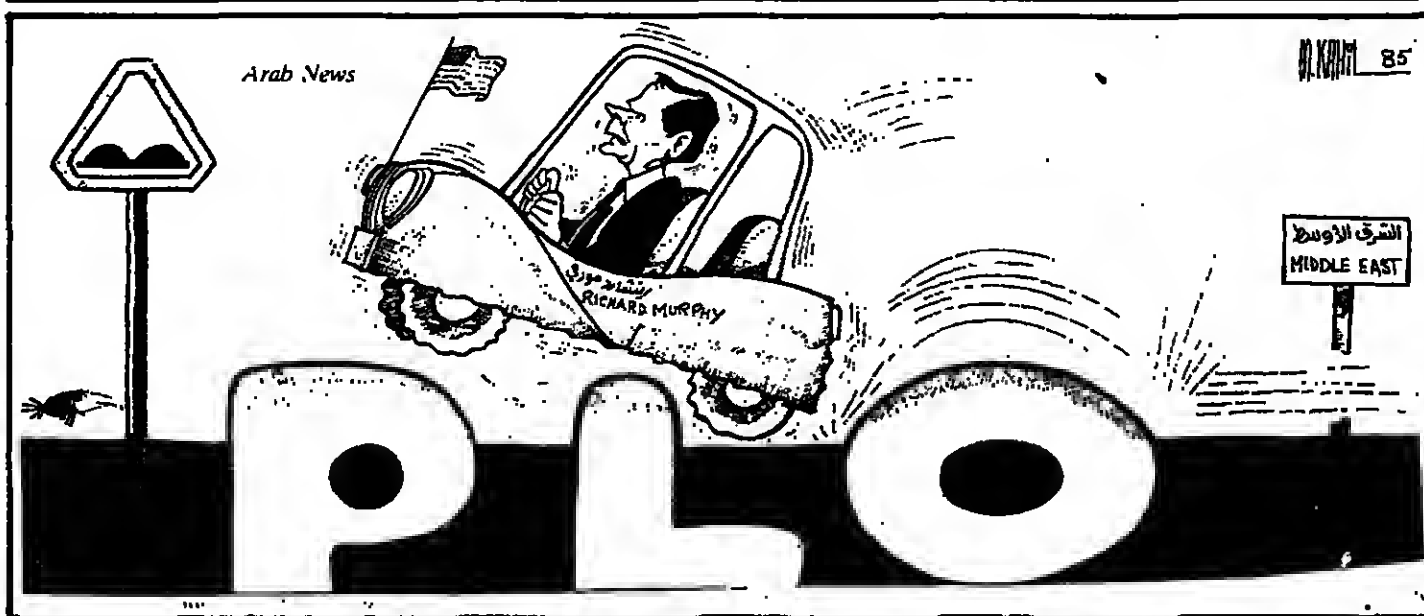
The power base of the Sarney group in Maranhao is maintained through control of most of the state newspapers and television.

Mr. Sarney graduated in law from Maranhao University and friends say he prides himself on his knowledge of constitutional law.

A noted poet, his most popular book of poems is "Wasps of Fire". He is a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters and has written books on politics and fishing and biographies.

He has travelled on Brazilian overseas missions to the United States, Japan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Britain and Colombia.

Mr. Sarney and his wife Marly have two sons, one of them a former political opponent of his father. Their daughter is a political scientist at the University of Brasilia.



## German cemetery row could damage Reagan's aura of invincibility

By Rodney Pinder  
 Reuters

WASHINGTON — The row over President Reagan's planned visit to a German war cemetery could seriously damage the aura of political invincibility which has grown up around the U.S. leader and helped him get his programmes through Congress, political analysts say.

Protests over preparations for the president's five-day trip to West Germany next month began last month when he disclosed he would not visit a Nazi concentration camp site.

The storm gathered force when the White House announced that in a spirit of post-war reconciliation he would go to the Bitburg war cemetery.

Finally information emerged that the cemetery contained graves for about 30 SS soldiers, Nazi elite troops whose duties included administration of the death camps.

"It does show he isn't the giant everyone thought he was," said Robert Hunter, former member of Jimmy Carter's White House staff and now with the private research organisation, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

According to Mr. Hunter, when Mr. Reagan gets into trouble, some people start estimating what

room for manoeuvre they have for going against him. "There are sharks in the water and they can smell blood," Mr. Hunter said.

Analysts said Mr. Reagan must be seen to be fully in control as he faces major problems on budget issues, tax reform and a possible summit with the Soviet Union. Major gaffes undercut his authority at home and abroad, they said.

Some commentators saw the cemetery row as his most serious blunder to date, particularly as attempts by himself and his staff to smooth the situation only seemed to make matters worse.

Jewish groups became especially angry when Mr. Reagan told editors and broadcasters that soldiers buried at Bitburg were as much Nazi victims as were concentration camp inmates.

Hasty arrangements for Mr. Reagan to visit the Bergen-Belsen camp, announced on Friday, were dismissed as an attempt to arrange an impossible political "balance" between oppressed and oppressor.

Fifty-three of the 100 U.S. senators — 42 Democrats and 11 Republicans — wrote to Mr. Reagan asking him to cancel the cemetery visit. But even if he did, analysts said, lasting political damage appeared inevitable.

A front-page article appearing in the New York Times as the

storm intensified said Mr. Reagan's decision to do West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl a favour by going to Bitburg on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe sucked him into "one of the most damaging episodes of his administration".

"The episode," The Times said, "threatens both Mr. Reagan's carefully nurtured relations with American Jews and his reputation as a master of public relations."

In an editorial Sunday, the same paper said in reference to the German soldiers buried at Bitburg: "There can be tragedy in the death of soldiers, but who cannot distinguish between that and the systematic slaughter of millions."

The Los Angeles Times said in an editorial: "The Bitburg blunder has produced a major political embarrassment for Reagan and, far worse, left him with a morally insupportable burden."

Mr. Reagan has been dubbed "the great communicator" and the "teflon president", the latter after a non-stick cookware coating. Earlier Mr. Reagan gaffes, ranging from a joke about bombing the Soviet Union to equating kitchen improvements with delayed security measures at the bombed U.S. embassy in Beirut, appeared to leave him unscathed politically.

But Kevin Phillips, president of the conservative American Political Research Corporation, told

Reuters administration "ineptitude" over the Bitburg trip had created an impression that Mr. Reagan was not fully in control.

If the president lost popularity and go mired in "pointless things like this", distracting him from the huge U.S. budget deficit and pressing tax and trade issues, chances of recession could increase, he said. "That would have major repercussions for the Republicans in the 1986 congressional elections."

A top Republican official said Jewish voters, a powerful lobby, would react adversely but only in the short term.

A Democratic Party official said the incident could be "a serious setback" to a recent Republican drive to woo Jewish voters away from traditional Democratic loyalties.

Mr. Hunter, director of European studies for the CSIS, said the incident could stir trouble in NATO — the very opposite of what was intended at the outset. Mr. Kohl was exposed because of requests he had made of Mr. Reagan in planning the visit, Mr. Hunter said.

"What the president does about it is going to have an impact on him (Kohl)," Mr. Hunter said. "He could get very badly bloodied. This will leave a sour taste in the mouths of a lot of Germans."

## Guinea in poor state to absorb 2 million exiles

By Babacar Diack  
 Reuters

CONAKRY — In the 26 years that Ahmad Sekou Toure in 1958 used his ruthless dictatorship on Guinea, more than a third of the population sought a better and safer life abroad.

His bloody rule ended a year ago with his death in a U.S. clinic and the overthrow of his feuding heirs by the armed forces a week later.

Now most of the two million exiles want to return home and take advantage of the military's pledge of a more relaxed political atmosphere and liberal economic reforms.

But a quarter of a century of poor economic performance and high-level corruption has left the country — potentially one of Africa's richest — in ruins.

The country's economy has not improved much in the past 12 months as potential investors have stayed away because of the military's reluctance to devalue the syli, Guinea's unconvertible and virtually worthless currency.

"The return of two million people in the present circumstances would be too much of a burden on our ruined economy," admits Jean-Claude Diallo, secretary of state for Guineans in exile.

Mr. Diallo told Reuters in an interview that a short-term solution would be to give Guineans formal refugee status in neighbouring countries such as Senegal, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone, which have large exile communities.

"Our aim is to make them feel more secure wherever they happen to live until they can return home," he added. Mr. Diallo is planning a tour of several West African capitals later this month to negotiate bilateral agreements.

Some Guineans have returned home over the past year, and the government had to call on the United Nations High Com-

missioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to help them resettle.

About 100,000 people, mostly farmers whose plots of land were confiscated as part of Mr. Sekou Toure's economically disastrous state farms scheme, were given seeds and basic agricultural equipment worth \$1.2 million by the UNHCR.

Up to a quarter of a million Guineans have trickled back into the country, many of them older people wanting to die in the country of their birth.

Many Guineans complain that unskilled youths returning from Abidjan or Dakar have swollen the ranks of the unemployed and contributed to Conakry's rising crime wave.

The people the country badly lacks and whom the military authorities are trying hard to lure back are staying away.

They are the professionals — the doctors, teachers and engineers with a solid training acquired in African or European universities.

Some who have come on short visits have soon realised that their living standards would plummet dramatically if they returned on a permanent basis.

The few who have returned to stay have faced hostility from high government officials fearful of losing their jobs.

There is deep-rooted animosity between local high officials who feel they deserve the top jobs because they survived Mr. Sekou Toure's countless bloody purges and the people coming home who think they are better suited to turn Guinea into a modern state.

Mr. Diallo recognises the problem. "We must try to overcome these difficulties and put the interests of the nation above those of individuals," he says.

He accuses some professionals of returning with an arrogant attitude, demanding top jobs, high salaries and perks the state can ill afford.

## LETTERS

### EC grant to extend Faculty of Science at Yarmouk

To the Editor:

I GREATLY appreciate the Jordan Times since my arrival to Jordan, for the variety of the articles presented and the quality of the information.

As far as the latter is concerned, I am pleased to confirm to your readers that the Commission of the European Community (EC) within the framework of its agreement with Jordan, has decided to give a grant of 2,500,000 European Currency Units (ECU) for the strengthening and the extension of the Faculty of Science at the Yarmouk University.

However, certain points need clarification:

1. The grant is, in no way, limited in time, and should it not be totally spent on this particular project, the balance will be allocated to other actions under the EC-Jordan agreement.
2. Tenders will be published simultaneously in Jordan and in the member states of the EC and will open on equal terms to the Jordanian companies and companies in the member states. So, although the range is wide it certainly does not include all the world. Tender documents will be available in the Jordanian embassies and in the information offices of the EC in the member countries.

Romano Lantini  
 Delegate of  
 European Community in Jordan



# Survivor from Year Zero remembers

By Someth May

THE HILL from which Phnom Penh gets its name is a rocky outcrop with a temple on top. The boulevards and parks around Wat Phnom were a favourite spot for fortune tellers. Young couples would seek out these wise men to ask what they should do to get on well together. The fortune tellers would first ask their dates of birth, then tell them to burn incense sticks and pray silently for what they wanted to know.

The crowds around the hill formed into groups of girls and boys and they would enjoy singing contests in which insults and compliments were passed from group to group. They made up the words, using any tune that came to their heads.

There were riddles too. A girl would challenge: "Tell me, what is there between your navel and the top of your legs?" As the boy went pink she would give the answer: "Your belt."

There was also a game played blindfold, in which you were obliged to take three swipes in the direction of a hanging clay jar. If your stick broke the jar, dark red liquid would pour all over your clothes.

Even before the war it was unsafe to travel through the countryside during the night, because of the gangs of robbers, and so, as often as not, we would set out early the next morning to go to our little ten-hectare estate near Kompong Som. We had an old Land-Rover. My parents and the youngest child would sit in the front. My sisters, my little brothers and myself sat facing each other on two little benches in the back.

We were always excited to get out of Phnom Penh, and it was our custom to stop in the first bit of countryside you come to after the airport, at the junction of routes three and four. Over a breakfast of noodle soup, my sisters would ask which road we were going to take. The quickest way was Route Four. But our favourite was Route Three, since it passed so many beautiful villages and rice fields. But the first major point of interest was Prasath Neang Khmao, the Temple of the Black Lady.

This was a 14th-century construction, dedicated to the memory of a woman of mysterious powers. She was in love with the king. Every night she would appear to him to warn him of any plot against the throne, and everyone she accused; even the king's own relatives, would be executed the next day.

On the outside of the temple there were bas-reliefs of battle scenes in which the Cambodians were engaged against the Thais or the Chams, our traditional enemies. Inside, the atmosphere was heavy with candle smoke, incense and the smell of the flowers which the sightseers left as offerings to the ancient statue of the Buddha. We said our prayers, left our offerings and then wandered around the grounds.

On March 18, 1970, the Sihanouk regime was overthrown and Cambodia very quickly became involved in war. We had already given up our trips to the countryside, because reports in local newspapers made it clear that the roads were unsafe by day and night. My father was optimistic about the Lon Nol regime, particularly as it included the figure he most admired, Son Ngoc Thanh.

Like Thanh, we were ethnic Cambodians from South Vietnam. My father worked as a doctor in the military hospital, and my mother was a secretary to the Ministry of Information. For New Year 1970, we spent the usual day at the pagoda, followed by parties, visits to friends, trips to the cinema and the traditional celebrations around Wat Phnom.

In the following years, my parents spent more and more of each Buddhist New Year at the pagoda, while I, as a student, became more and more independent. I would take my little Honda and go round town with my friends for a series of parties. But by April 1975 there was nothing to celebrate. The city was surrounded by the Khmer Rouge. Everywhere was within range of their rockets, and my father began building up supplies of

dried foods in the house, because it was unsafe to go to the market. My brother-in-law had had a desk job in the Lon Nol army, and now my father began to tell him to get rid of any military paraphernalia from the house — the rifles and pistols that he proudly took to work, and which he never used.

I was 18 at the time, a medical student hoping to follow in my father's footsteps. I had a part-time job waiting on foreign and Cambodian journalists at an open-air cafe called, importantly, the Groaning Table Restaurant and Cocktail Lounge. On April 12, we hardly saw the foreigners at breakfast time. They were all rushing off to the American Embassy for the helicopter evacuation. We had given generous, if inaccurate, credit, and most of them forgot to pay their bills. After they left, a rocket landed in the house next door, and the upper wall collapsed outward.

That was my last day at the Groaning Table. I went home and stayed at home for the New Year, which came the next day. I had been listening in secret to the Khmer Rouge Radio, and I thought that when they came in a few leaders would be executed but that the majority of the population would be all right. However, many of the journalists had reported atrocities by the Khmer Rouge, and when I thought of the way the Lon Nol soldiers had treated their prisoners, the chances of a bloodbath did seem to be strong. Friends of my father who visited the house were pessimistic, but my father did not believe them. He knew how low the morale in the Lon Nol army was, and he thought that the soldiers would simply give up fighting, and that everything would be all right. Or at least that is what he said.

At about seven o'clock on the morning of the 15th, General Dien Del, a friend of my father, arrived at our house and asked to see my father alone in his room. They talked for 15 minutes, then the general came out, said a hurried goodbye to us and left by jeep with his personal bodyguard. My father was very gloomy and res-

tless. He was very much alone in his thoughts because my mother had left a month before, saying that she was going to America for her work. There were 15 people in our family. Although I did not then know it, my father had just refused an opportunity to go with Dien Del on his helicopter.

The following day, the rocketing was such that we could not go out. My father sat in his room listening to the prayers broadcast over the radio. My sisters and I listened to tapes on our Philips machine. My little brothers were involved in a betting game which involved throwing rubber bands into squares marked on the floor.

On April 17, slightly delayed, we finally — and for the first time in five years — made our traditional trip to the country. That morning my father switched on the radio, but there was only martial music. The streets were silent in the early morning. Nobody left their houses.

At eight o'clock we heard shelling and gunfire from the south-east of the city. My father said nothing. He was watching my sisters playing tapes, apparently unconcerned. Later, the gunfire ceased abruptly and the radio went dead. We saw soldiers in shorts, stripped of their uniforms, rushing past the house. The Republic had collapsed.

When the Khmer Rouge came about an hour later, I went out and stood at the gate. People were cheering and waving their improvised white flags. The Khmer Rouge looked severe and their guns were at the ready. Many of them were younger than me. They would ask if anybody knew the whereabouts of the Republican officers, and if people said yes they would be told to accompany the troops. They were looking above all for the Seven Traitors, against whom all their propaganda had been directed.

Two jeeps came along, the first with a mounted machine gun. Children of the district were running along cheering and laughing. Somebody from the first jeep called through a megaphone to tell everyone to bring any weapons

they had and put them in the second jeep. My neighbours came out and did so. Just as a new group of Khmer Rouge were arriving, my father called me back into the house. The Khmer Rouge followed me, asked for the head of the family, and questioned my father as to whether any of us was in the military. My father by now seemed to have recovered himself: he was calm, and answered all their inquiries with a firm denial.

The man who did all the questioning told us we must leave the city at once. The Americans were going to bomb it. We were to pack up emergency supplies for a few days — but not too much. The evacuation would only be for short while, and then we would be allowed back. There were other reasons for clearing the city — to find the remaining enemies and to round up the chief traitors. In Tam, Long Boreth, Sirik Matak, Chheng Heng and Lon Nol (who had in fact left months before).

We dithered for a while. My brother-in-law, who seemed to sense no danger to himself, suggested to me that he and I stay on to guard the property while the others went. I approached my father on this point and he told me not to be such a fool: We had already been told that if we stayed on in the city we would be "responsible for our own safety." By mid-afternoon we were loading up the Land Rover.

We set out on exactly the same route as we would have taken all those years ago, among crowds of people who were shouting out, trying not to lose contact with their families. My father drove very slowly with the children in the car. The adults walked alongside through the heat of the day. We passed the mutilated bodies of soldiers, and families who had been shot for refusing to leave their houses. After four hours we had covered about two kilometres. This was the first checkpoint, and very frightening. They took some medicines, my watch and the tape-recorder.

On the second day we reached Pochentong market, and waited with the milling crowd to see what



A decade after their triumph in Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge's bloody hold has been broken, but the fighting goes on. (Camera Press photo)

would happen next. On the third day we were forced to move on. We got as far as the soup shop where Routes Three and Four divide — our favourite breakfast stop. Here my father and all of us buried our identification cards. Route Four was blocked. People were already leaving their cars by the roadside, having run out of petrol. We pushed on, after a couple of days' wait — we still had a faint hope that we might be allowed back to Phnom Penh.

It was on Route Three that I realised we were going to the country for ever. It was here too that I saw a man confess to having been a doctor. He was taken off, and the next day, as I was looking for water, I found his corpse. After about two weeks, during much of which we had been pushing the Land-Rover, for lack of petrol, we decided to abandon the vehicle altogether. We had been thoroughly checked about ten times, but no military material had been found. Others were less fortunate. They were taken off over the fields, out of sight, and we would hear gunshots.

All in all, it took us about a month and a half, instead of an hour and a half, to get to Prasath Neang Khmao, the Temple of the Black Lady. By now supplies were running short and people were stealing from each other. When fights broke out among the evacuees, both sides were taken away by the Khmer Rouge. The old

people were already dying along the way, in a dry, devastated landscape which had once been so green and delightful. When we had first set off, some people had seemed quite cheerful, but now nobody was.

The Temple of the Black Lady had become the first registration office for the evacuees. The carvings on the outside wall had been badly damaged by the war. Inside, the big statue was still in place, but all the others had been stacked around the walls. Armed men in neat black uniforms watched us constantly as we placed our belongings at one end of the room. Two soldiers sat at a small wooden table and we were told to sit on the floor in front of them. My father said to the interrogators that we were farmers. Somebody at the other end of the room tipped out my books and shouted: "What are these? What are they all about?" A soldier picked up The Wooden Horse and pretended to read it very carefully. He was holding it upside down. I looked at my father and saw that he was stuck for words.

"Those books belong to me, comrades," I said. "I picked them up on the road. I thought they would be good for rolling tobacco."

"Well," said the soldier reading Eric Williams, "there are plenty of banana leaves where you're going. You don't need this junk." And he took The Wooden Horse and

threw it into the corner of the temple, on to a huge pile of photographs and money.

This was as far as we went on the road to our old estate. After that, we were allocated to villages and labour camps. My father survived about ten weeks before he was taken, tortured and killed. The younger members of my family died of disease and malnutrition in due course. Somaly, the great farm manager, and her husband couldn't cope with the farming. They were put with other sick people into a field and shelled. Another sister, Mealea, criticised the regime and suffered the consequences. Of the 15 family members who set out, four of us escaped to Thailand. My father had left me in charge of the family. In order to survive, I became a liar, a thief, a smuggler, a refugee and a stateless person.

The Khmer Rouge abolished the New Year in favour of the Glorious Seventeenth of April, and it has been a long time since I have thought about those traditional celebrations and the fun we had. The blindfolded man took three swipes at the clay jar above his head. If the jar broke, his clothes were drenched with red liquid. The Khmer Rouge took three swipes at Phnom Penh. The city broke, and all our blood spilled out over the land.

This is a Guardian extract from an article New Republic.



EXPRESSIONISTS BACK HOME: Otto Mueller's 'Two Gypsy Women', 1927, is currently on show at the Munich Haus der Kunst's exhibition of Expressionist paintings from the Buchheim collection (German Features photo)

## People's Liberation Army gets back in step

By Leo Goodstadt

HONGKONG — The self-criticism campaign by the People's Liberation Army for its conduct during the Cultural Revolution has been imposed by the Communist Party of China as a stage in the modernisation of the armed forces.

FOR THE first time in a quarter of century China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) was given the freedom of the streets of Peking on National Day (Oct. 1) 1984. The armed forces did the capital proud. Detachments from all branches of the PLA and militia marched through the centre of the city in new uniforms with impeccable parade-ground drill. On display too were artillery, armoured vehicles and missiles, while air force units roared overhead. The unprecedented display of military precision and hardware generated considerable applause not just in Peking but throughout the country, which saw the parade on television.

In public, the PLA seemed to be riding on the crest of a new wave of popularity. But the new uniforms and modern hardware could not conceal a major test of PLA discipline which the Chinese Communist Party had decided to impose. The party leadership had determined that military commanders at all levels should demonstrate their obedience by protracted self-criticisms for past political errors, culminating in humiliating public apologies this winter.

The first public self-declarations by PLA units began almost as soon as they had changed from their parade-ground finery into their baggy green working uniforms after the National Day celebrations. By the start of 1985, the apologies had become a national campaign. The PLA had been ordered to publish self-criticisms for its behaviour during the Cultural Revolution, in particular for incidents from 1967 to 1970.

Chinese sources indicate that this self-humiliation has been a

bitter pill for the PLA to swallow. It is made harder by the fact that in most cases it flies in the face of historical facts. The record shows that the PLA did not enjoy being sent in to restore order on the streets, in factories and schools during the Cultural Revolution.

So why are military units being forced to undergo the humiliation? Chinese Communist Party sources stress that the self-criticisms are not linked to doubts about PLA commanders' loyalty to party authority. Foreign speculation that the armed forces represent a potent threat to the current leadership is dismissed as ill-informed. Party sources note the safeguards which have been built up over the years to ensure that the party retains total control over even minor troops movements. Party officials also point out that throughout the Cultural Revolution, the PLA was the one organisation whose discipline never cracked.

In part, Chinese sources reveal, the armed forces are being asked to set an idealistic example to the rest of the nation. With key political campaigns, Peking prefers to begin with its obedient troops, to set an appropriate model for the Communist Party rank and file as well as state bureaucrats to follow.

At the same time, Peking has made it plain that its special objective with the PLA is to establish a harmony of outlook which has been sadly lacking in recent years. Thus, the self-criticism involves young military commanders who were too young to have any personal involvement in the Cultural Revolution incidents for which they are now apologising. The party central committee wants to see an end to the military debates which have plagued the defence

establishment since the death of Mao Tse-tung and which have been aggravated by strategic problems far more than by Cultural Revolution rivalries. The PLA is supposed, by the end of the self-criticism campaign, to accept the party's strategic doctrines.

The fundamental dispute is over the next war which the PLA should be preparing to fight. The last large-scale combat in which the PLA engaged was against Vietnam in 1979. While border incidents have flared up, sometimes quite extensively, since that date, the Vietnamese forces, with 1.2 million men under arms, are not regarded as a significant threat to the 4.2 million-strong PLA. The PLA's senior commanders insist instead on looking north to the frontiers with the Soviet Union and Mongolia as the most likely source of military clashes. Whatever the Kremlin's current posture, they see the Soviet Union as the only power likely to launch an invasion of Chinese territory.

The party leadership has orchestrated the self-criticism with care. They tend to follow a precise pattern, with senior military commanders compelled to call upon local party and governmental officials to tender the regrets of local PLA units for their Cultural Revolution activities. The local newspapers, radio and television stations send representatives to listen to veteran PLA commanders explain how the armed forces intensified the violent political disputes of that period and added to the physical and mental sufferings of local bureaucrats dragged out by the Red Guards for punishment.

As a return to more orderly rule became possible in the 1970s — especially after the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976 — the bulk of the PLA appears to have sighed with relief and welcomed the opportunity to return to long-neglected programmes of military training.

The party Central Committee is

now publicly — and genuinely — pledged to modernise the armed forces, favouring a group within the PLA which argues that the type of soldier China needs has changed.

One powerful group in the PLA believes that the ordinary Chinese soldier has shown a capacity in the past to defeat enemies equipped with advanced weapons and superior firepower. These commanders look mainly to the lessons learnt during the Korean War when the Chinese units fought with considerable success against a much better-equipped foe. The Vietnamese victories against the United States are seen as confirmation of this strategy.

But other PLA commanders, particularly those who took part in the costly 1979 campaign against Vietnam, are reported to insist that well-disciplined and politically-motivated troops of mainly peasant origins are no longer enough. Modern combat makes heavy demands on the initiative and technical skills of the individual soldier, who is ineffective without adequate transport and communications, these commanders argue.

The advantage so far has gone to the modernisers. The government has endorsed a total overhaul of military education. Military academies and training institutions now number more than 100. Their graduates are sometimes ridiculed by veterans who climbed through the ranks in the Civil War before 1949 and in combat against the Japanese and in Korea.

By mid-1984, the proportion of combat unit commanders with the equivalent of college education had risen to almost 90 per cent. The resentment of veterans against commanders who have attained promotion through academies and colleges has been strong enough to prevent Peking from reintroducing formal military ranks, as the government has

planned to do for almost two years.

A vital step in this direction was the new military law enacted last year. The conscription system was revised, and arrangements were made to encourage trained soldiers to make a career out of the armed forces. The reserve training requirements were brought up to date.

The armed forces have been relieved of non-military duties. The PLA no longer acts as an internal security force. Since 1982, special units of armed police have been formed out of former PLA security units. Last year, the railway construction corps was converted into a civilian organisation. Some veterans regret the abandoning of these traditional PLA roles. The new generation of military commanders is reported to be convinced that modern warfare is too serious a business to permit such civilian distractions.

Despite the divisions of opinion within the armed forces, resentment of public apologies for events 15 or more years ago is widespread. Current and highly visible since, however, have weakened the forces' ability to protest at the party leadership's demands for self-criticism. During and after the Cultural Revolution, local PLA commanders got used to civilian amenities: ample living quarters, personal transport and employment and educational privileges for their families.

They have stubbornly clung to these perks long after they returned political power to the civilians. Peking is in the middle of a fresh drive against corrupt officials — especially among the veteran commanders — are vulnerable to charges of abuse of office and bribery. They have good personal reasons for preferring self-criticisms about the Cultural Revolution to public denunciations for contemporary misconduct — South Syndication Service. London.

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# Liverpool unlikely to be deflected from Cup path

**LONDON (R) —** Defending Champions Liverpool and Juventus take seemingly unassailable leads into their European Champions' Cup semifinal away legs on Wednesday.

But Liverpool, who routed Panathinaikos 4-0, and Juventus, 3-0 winners over Bordeaux, can expect spirited challenges as they seek to go through to the May 29 final in Brussels.

It has been reported that the Greek side were unhappy with the refereeing when they lost at Liverpool's Anfield ground and the English Champions may find their temperament as much as their skills put to the test by a capacity crowd at the Olympic stadium.

However, the four-times champions are so accustomed to pressures exacted by partisan crowds that they are unlikely to be deflected from their path towards a second successive appearance in the final — despite a worrying injury list.

Luis Rush, one of the best strikers in Europe, may not be risked on Wednesday having missed the last two games with a knee injury. Full-back Phil Neal has a broken nose, centre back Gary Gillespie a bruised ankle and leading scorer John Wark has a stomach strain.

But Panathinaikos did little to boost their confidence for Wednesday's match by being held to a 1-1 home draw in the Greek first division Sunday.

Bordeaux's monumental task of wiping out a three-goal lead against the Italian champions will at least be undertaken with a full-strength team.

Fernando Clautaux, who scored the first goal for the French champions in the 2-0 defeat of Rouen

on Friday, returned to Portugal with his wife after the match following news of his father-in-law's death but was re-joining the squad in Bordeaux Monday.

Patrick Battiston, who suffered a thigh strain against Rouen, and midfielder Rene Girard, missing from the team since the first leg clash with Juventus, should be fit.

Trainer Aime Jacquet must choose between Gernot Rohr, who came on for Battiston on Friday, and Thierry Tusseau at left back.

Juventus, who like Liverpool are not of the running for their domestic championship and must win the Champions' Cup to earn a place in next season's competition, came through Sunday's 1-1 draw at Ascoli unscathed.

Decisive wins by Sampdoria and Torino brought them within three points of leaders Verona who were held to a goalless draw by AC Milan.

Juventus played at full throttle only for a 20-minute period during the first half against Ascoli, with Polish international Zbigniew Boniek outstanding.

Both he and Frenchman Michel Platini have the knack of conjuring goals out of the blue and just one on Wednesday would almost certainly be enough to end the French side's challenge.

Bayern Munich's task of denying runaway English league leaders Everton a place in the final of

the Cupwinners' Cup is almost as demanding as that faced by Panathinaikos and Bordeaux.

The West Germans were held to a goalless draw in the home leg and must now and Everton's unbeaten 23-match run which has carried them to a 10-point lead in the first division.

The good news to emerge from Bayern's 2-1 Bundesliga defeat in Hamburg on Saturday was that libero Klaus Augenthaler suffered no ill effects from the knee operation he had six days earlier.

If Everton continue their winning streak, it may turn out to be a gloomy week for Bayern. The following day they could be knocked off the top of the league for the first time this season if Werder Bremen, who came from a goal down to beat Bochum on Saturday, manage a draw away to Cologne.

Rapid Vienna of Austria defend a two-goal lead in the other semifinal tie away to Dynamo Moscow.

Real Madrid, one of Europe's most famous clubs will climax an embarrassing season on another dismal note if they fail to pull back the two goals they conceded to Italy's Internazionale in the first leg of their UEFA Cup semifinal.

They finished their league programme Sunday with a 1-0 home defeat by Hercules to finish the season 15 points adrift of runaway champions Barcelona, who were held to a goalless draw by Racing.

However, Real, six times winners of the Champions' Cup, can draw some comfort from the fact that Inter showed defensive weaknesses in their 3-1 defeat at Naples Sunday.

## Senna the toast of Brazil

**ESTORIL, Portugal (R) —** Brazil has a new sports idol — Ayrton Senna.

He won the Portuguese Grand Prix at saturated Estoril Sunday and became the hottest property in motor racing.

Senna's rise to prominence has been little short of meteoric. He made his Formula One debut in a Toleman at the start of last season, showed his potential with a second place in Monaco, and dominated two days of practice which led up to the race here.

Then, just 16 races into his World Championship career, he tasted success for the first time and with a brilliant performance in atrocious conditions.

For once the McLaren team did not have everything their own way. They arrived in Estoril with eight successive wins behind them, but it was Senna who stole the show for Lotus.

Only one driver, Italian Michele

Alboreto, remained on the same lap after Senna left his rivals trailing in his spray right from the start.

"I want to dedicate my first win to my team and to my family. The team for giving me such a good car and my family for giving me the conditions to achieve it," he said.

But Senna felt the race should have been stopped as conditions worsened. "At one stage I nearly spun off when the car left the track. It was so difficult to judge the conditions — they change all the time."

"It was so wet at one point that I had difficulty keeping the car in a straight line, that is why I wanted the race stopped," he said.

Senna possesses the right blend of temperament and talent to emulate compatriot Emerson Fittipaldi and claim the world title. And it may be achieved sooner rather than later judging by his mature performance Sunday.

## Cameroun latest of 1982 finalists to be eliminated

**LONDON (R) —** Cameroun, who held the eventual winners Italy to a 1-1 draw during the 1982 tournament in Spain, have become the latest of the finalists three years ago to fail to reach the 1986 World Cup soccer finals in Mexico.

Cameroun were held to a 1-1 draw by Zambia in Yaounde Sunday in an African second round

match and lost the tie 5-2 on aggregate.

Kuwait and El Salvador are other 1982 finalists who have been eliminated. Kuwait finished second to Syria in their Asian preliminary group while El Salvador were beaten by Honduras in their Central American qualifying section.

## Sweden trounces Chile

**SANTIAGO (R) —** Sweden trounced Chile 4-1 in their first round Davis Cup tennis tie Sunday after a breathtaking battle between Henrik Sundstrom and Chilean

Juan Gildemeister crushed local hopes.

Stefan Edberg scored the final Swedish point with a 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 win over Chile's Pedro Rebolledo in the reverse singles, but the highlight of the day was the earlier nailbiting contest between Sundstrom and Gildemeister.

Sundstrom took the first reverse singles 6-1, 3-6, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.

## McNamee upsets top two seeds on way to River Oaks title triumph

**HOUSTON (R) —** Unseeded Paul McNamee of Australia Sunday won the \$200,000 River Oaks International Tennis Tournament by defeating the top two seeds on the same day.

The 30-year-old McNamee, forced to play both the semifinals and finals Sunday because of a rain postponement Saturday, completed a storybook week by upsetting second seed Anders Jarryd of Sweden in the final, 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 6-2.

Only a few hours earlier McNamee beat top-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden, 2-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, in the semifinals.

"I beat four of the top 11 players in the world this week," McNamee said after his victories. "They have to be thinking about me now."

He added: "I think I can play better, but I don't know if I have to."

It was his first tournament sin-

gles victory since 1982 and his first appearance in a final since he lost to Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia here in 1983.

McNamee had won only one tournament match this year before the River Oaks competition.

He defeated fifth-seeded Joakim Nystrom of Sweden and third-seeded American Kevin Curren en route to his victory here.

In Sunday's other semifinal match, Jarryd scored a 7-6 (7-5), 6-1 victory over sixth-seeded American Tim Mayotte.

McNamee also played and won two doubles matches Sunday, teaming with John Fitzgerald of Australia to defeat Wilander and Nystrom in a semifinal match, and Americans Sandy Mayer and Ken Wilkison, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, in the final.

In all, McNamee played 95 games Sunday and won \$38,000.

He said he has fully recovered from a back injury suffered in 1980.

"I'm using my speed in accelerating to the ball like I used to do," said McNamee, who admitted that he contemplated retirement a month ago. "I stayed strong today. I think I showed that I don't have too far to come back now."

Two weeks ago McNamee, ranked 81st in the world, won his first match of the year, in Milan, Italy.

"Before Milan, I told my coach that I didn't have it anymore," he said.

Jarryd said of McNamee: "I am very surprised he played so well this week."

Commenting on that remark, McNamee said: "Jarryd doesn't remember me when I was beating (John) McEnroe in 1980. My best tennis was over before these Swedes came on the circuit."

## Garrison defeats Lloyd in WTA final

**AMELIA ISLAND, Florida (R) —** American Zina Garrison scored the biggest victory of her career Sunday, a 6-4, 6-3 upset of top-seeded American Chris Evert-Lloyd in the \$250,000 Women's Tennis Association (WTA) Championships.

The 21-year-old Garrison, who had not won a set from Lloyd in five previous matches, rallied from a 1-4 deficit to win the last five games of the first set. Lloyd committed 12 unforced errors during the stretch and a total of 27 during the match.

A fatigued Lloyd, playing her third three-set singles match in as many days, besides a pair of three-set doubles matches, fell behind 2-4 in the second set as the younger and more energetic Garrison continuously used her speed to reach Lloyd's drop shots and put them away for winners.

Lloyd had a chance to even the score after holding serve in the seventh game and then gaining double break point in the next game. But the fourth-seeded Garrison recovered to win the next four points. She hit a cross-court forehand on game point that Lloyd returned wide.

"My footwork and conditioning paid off 100 per cent," said Garrison. "Mentally, I don't think I've fully learned to control my emotions all the way through a match. Maybe this will help. I just thought if I could keep her out there, or make the match go three sets, I had a chance."

Up 5-3 in the second set, Garrison appeared to break her opponent's spirit with a tough backhand passing shot after Lloyd played an excellent drop shot. Lloyd later missed an overhead, then double-faulted on match point.

"I thought I had hit a lot of winners, but she ran everything down," Lloyd said. "I have no excuses. Zina played a great match."

"I felt I didn't have much to give today, but that's nobody's fault but my own. When I needed to

come back and get the couple ounces of energy I needed, it wasn't there to grab."

## Teams leave for Baghdad

**AMMAN (Petra) —** A Jordanian sport delegation, led by Minister of Youth Hasham Al Sharari, left for Baghdad Monday to take part in a week-long Arab sport tournament scheduled to start there Wednesday. Jordanian basketball, volleyball, handball, wrestling, boxing, swimming and athletics teams will be taking part in the event.

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The exhibition opened at 5 p.m. Monday, April 22, and visiting hours to the public daily are from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Brazilian Embassy has the sad duty to inform with deepest regret that the President-elect Tancredo De Almeida Neves died on the 21st of April, in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

A register of condolences will be opened at the office of the Embassy, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, on the 23rd and 24th of April, from 10:00 to 13 hrs.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Philippines Embassy reception on Thursday, 25 April will be postponed to Saturday, 27 April 1985. It will be held at the same place and at the same time.

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# Economy

## EC ministers criticise new plan for cereals prices

BRUSSELS (R) — A plan to change the European Community's (EC) rules on grain prices ran into trouble as soon as it was unveiled to Community farm ministers Monday.

Those who want price cuts to curb production were not satisfied, and those opposed to price cuts under existing rules were not mollified, diplomats said.

"A number of ministers seemed to feel it was a no-starter," a senior diplomat said.

The farm ministers are meeting to fix prices for the 1985-86 year. West Germany refuses to accept price cuts triggered by last year's bumper harvest under present Community rules and has so far blocked progress at the annual price-fixing.

The new plan, drawn up by the group's Italian presidency along with experts from the executive commission, would cut prices in years that production targets are breached, not over the three following years as at present.

"It still looks like a curia cerealis and that is unacceptable," a West German diplomat said of the plan.

But a British diplomat said that "at first sight, it's a cop-out."

Last year's harvest was almost 150 million tonnes — well above the 126 million tonne target. The executive commission, eager to reduce the cost of maintaining bulging grain silos, proposed cuts of 3.6 per cent.

## Delors seeks to improve trans-Atlantic trade ties

BRUSSELS (R) — European Commission President Jacques Delors meets President Reagan in Washington Tuesday during a visit to the United States aimed at smoothing troubled trans-Atlantic trade relations, officials said.

Mr. Delors, who took over the running of the European Community's executive on Jan. 1 amid European fears of a new rise in U.S. protectionism, flew to New York Sunday night with a message of strong support for the U.S. president's free-trade principles.

But Mr. Delors, making his first U.S. visit since taking office, was expected to press Mr. Reagan to stand firm by these principles and oppose pressure in Congress to limit free trade.

Officials said Mr. Delors would propose that instead of competing with each other, Americans and Europeans should join together to fight Japanese measures which continue to impede exports to Japan and give it a huge trade surplus.

The main European concerns, are possible measures in the U.S. to undercut European farm exports and restrictions on European steel imports.

European Commission officials blame the decline in U.S. competitiveness on the high U.S. dollar, which has overpriced American goods abroad and flooded the U.S. market with cheaper imports from Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Delors, a former French finance minister who has long advocated European policies more independent of the U.S., will be joining Mr. Reagan and six other Western leaders at a summit in Bonn in a fortnight expected to centre on world trade problems.



Jacques Delors

## Paris plans tax, spending cuts

PARIS (R) — France's Socialist government, facing the possibility of defeat in parliamentary elections next year, is preparing a 1986 budget that blends income-tax cuts and incentives to industry with a firm brake on state spending.

Government ministers have been given until the end of this month to work out how to cut operating expenses by three per cent, freeze spending on new programmes and reduce civil-service jobs by 20,000, finance ministry sources said.

Continued public-sector austerity followed President Francois Mitterrand's ruling that the 1986 budget deficit should not exceed three per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

For 1985 the finance ministry said it was aiming to hold the deficit at three per cent of GDP or 140 billion francs (\$15 billion). Last year the budget deficit rose to 144.4 billion francs (\$16 billion) or 3.3 per cent of GDP.

In 1983 the deficit was 129.61 billion francs (\$14 billion).

The three per cent budget deficit has been a target of France's Socialist administration, but one it has not managed to achieve precisely since winning power in 1981.

For comparison the U.S. budget deficit is currently running at around twice that level or six per cent of GDP.

The 1986 budget, which will be thrashed out between rival ministries this summer and go for cabinet approval in September, will not be passed by the national assembly until late autumn.

For the first time under Mr. Mitterrand's presidency the budget preparations are starting without the presence in the cabinet of communist ministers, who were consistent opponents of the economic austerity policy introduced in the summer of 1982.

It will be the last budget before the 1986 national assembly elections in which the Socialist Party, which won a majority of seats in the 1981 elections, faces a crucial electoral test.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, who despite the Socialist Party's slump in support is the most popular politician in France according to the latest opinion polls, has stated that the government will not fund electorally-popular economic growth with higher budget deficits.

Instead a three per cent cut in income taxes is expected across-the-board according to finance ministry sources. This was inevitable after Mr. Fabius said he would match cuts on public spending by ending a three per cent surtax on high incomes.

The move, which will reduce 1986 tax revenues by close to seven billion francs (\$800 million), follows a five per cent across-the-board income tax cut in the 1985 budget designed to boost economic growth by stimulating demand.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2870/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3480/90	Canadian dollars
	2.9800/20	West German marks
	3.3755/85	Dutch guilders
	2.4820/50	Swiss francs
	60.05/10	Belgian francs
	9.1050/100	French francs
	1906.0/8.0	Italian lire
	348.10/25	Japanese yen
	8.7575/675	Swedish crowns
	8.6775/6875	Norwegian crowns
	10.7175/7275	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	328.10/328.60	U.S. dollars

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1985**

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The daytime brings interesting and unusual new viewpoints that can bring a considerable amount of success to those who are on the alert. Accept and use them wisely.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Being with those who are prominent can bring you fine ideas for the future. Get your routines working more productively.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Be sure you know how to follow the advice of an expert so that you can become more successful in the future.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Write to that prosperous person you know who lives out of town and you can get some excellent results.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Get together with a modern business partner who is successful and you get fine ideas for improving your lot in life.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Being with logical partners and clever friends can bring about fine ideas for your advancement.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Confer with an expert who is modern thinking, and then get your routines handled efficiently and cleverly.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You are inspired how to gain your aims more easily than heretofore, so get busy early. Go after them in a sure way.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** If you have a talk with a family tie about your ambitions you can realize them much more quickly.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Your dynamic partners will give you the backing you need for some outside project you are interested in.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be more serious about doing your work, and you can gain added profits. Get ideas from co-workers about improving efficiency.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Get into pleasurable activities with others and relieve tension you may be under. Take your mate along with you.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Have conversations quietly with kin. You know how to improve the concord there in your home.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be very good in case of emergency, since the mind is fast and the physical body is ideal. Slant the education along lines of trouble shooting. Teach to have a goal and not to scatter the forces just because the mind is inquisitive and almost anything is interesting.

## Hanoi adjusts 'humorous' exchange rate of dong

HANOI (R) — A top Vietnamese official has said the value of the country's currency, the dong, had been slashed to a rate of 100 to the dollar because the old level of 11.7 to the U.S. unit had become "humorous".

Deputy premier for economic affairs Mr. Tran Phuoc told a news conference that the new rate for all official transactions, including imports and exports, had been in effect for about two years but the decision to make it public was made only last week.

He said the old rate, set four years ago, was "humorous" and had to be adjusted to more realistic levels. The black market exchange rate is about 350 to one.

Mr. Phuoc said that before the decision to announce the new exchange rate was made, banks and tourist centres applied their own incentive system and their rates fluctuated from about 12 to 60 dong to the dollar.

He blamed bureaucracy and mistakes when asked why it took so long to announce the new rate.

Mr. Phuoc said the government would monitor the value of the dong more closely and adjust it as needed. "We have learned from our mistakes," he said.

## Reagan faces tough test on budget

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, already in political trouble over a planned visit to a German military cemetery and a bid for aid to Nicaraguan rebels, may receive more bruises this week when the Senate takes up his budget plan.

Senate Republican leader Mr. Robert Dole insists Mr. Reagan will win most of his deficit-cutting plan, but the White House and opposition Democrats are preparing for a tough fight.

The plan would trim spending by nearly \$300 billion over the next three years, by White House estimates, and would cut the budget deficit from \$213 billion this year to \$100 billion in 1988.

But the package would cut heavily into many popular domestic programmes, eliminating 17 of them outright. It has brought howls of protest from some Republicans, Democrats and special interest groups.

"We still have major arguments to win in order to put this package over the top," Budget Director David Stockman says.

The Republican-controlled Senate is expected to spend all week on the scheme which is estimated to cut the deficit by \$52 billion in 1986.

Mr. Stockman says the plan is so

finely balanced it must be approved intact. Even minor changes could cause it to collapse as interest groups scramble to protect their own programmes.

White House and congressional sources say the toughest fights will be over military spending and a proposal to limit cost-of-living adjustments for the 36 million Americans who receive social security retirement benefits.

Democrats say the proposal violates Mr. Reagan's campaign pledge not to tamper with retirement benefits.

The budget package, drawn up after Mr. Reagan's initial spending plan was rejected soundly in the Senate budget committee, would raise arms spending three per cent a year after inflation.

That is half the six per cent rate of increase Mr. Reagan originally sought, but it still means military spending would climb about \$2.3 billion annually over the next three years and many members of both parties say that is too much.

The budget's fate may lie with the 22 Republican senators facing reelection fights in 1986. Many of them believe the domestic programmes on Mr. Reagan's chopping block remain popular and fear retribution from voters.

## Dubai plans to grant new oil concessions

DUBAI (R) — Dubai is to grant new oil concessions on roughly 15 per cent of its land area to replace existing ones that have either expired or been surrendered by their holders, oil industry sources said.

The awards, likely to be made over the next year, will include four concessions now held by Canada's Adolf Lundin covering 700 square kilometres onshore and offshore around Dubai City, the U.S. firm Mapco covering 729 square kilometres onshore, an offshore concession of the state-run Dubai Petroleum Company, and an onshore concession of Britain's KCA International.

The sources said at least one of the concessions could be signed within weeks.

Dubai has seen the focus of intense exploration activity since the 1982 discovery of the onshore Margham field, which industry sources said now produced more than 25,000 barrels per day (b/d) of condensate.

No new discoveries have been reported since then.

Dubai, the second largest oil producer in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) after Abu Dhabi, now produces a total of roughly 390,000 b/d, according to industry estimates.

## Global economic system faces serious challenges, experts say

WASHINGTON (R) — The loosely-woven global economic system, a complex patchwork of formal agreements and international business traditions, faces serious challenges in the period ahead, monetary officials say.

The officials, who attended last week's semi-annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, said deep divisions and suspicions persist on how to deal with huge global debts, the increasingly competitive trading system and worries about the extremely volatile foreign exchange system and worries about the extremely volatile foreign exchange markets.

After the meetings in Washington, senior officials said they were happy about progress on the question of debts.

But the officials, who did not want to be identified, added privately that they were worried about the future of what the IMF calls the case-by-case, or country-by-country, approach to dealing with the debt problem.

Trade protectionist pressures, officials agreed, are on the increase and there is little evidence that attempts to ease them are working.

They said the international monetary system, with currency values fluctuating wildly in recent months, is clearly in need of improvement but there was little agreement last week on how this should be done.

"We seem to be in a holding pattern," one senior official said, adding there did not seem to be a clear vision on what direction the system should take.

Since the debt crisis began a few years ago with doubts about Mexico's ability to service its commercial bank debt, the IMF, wealthy countries and the banks themselves have provided closely-knit packages to assist debtor countries.

However, a number of countries, particularly in Latin America, expressed unhappiness at the Washington meetings about being forced to agree to economic reform packages set down by the IMF which have led to increased unemployment and higher prices for basic goods for their countries.

In the past, the commercial banks have been willing to keep new funds flowing into highly indebted countries if IMF austerity measures were implemented.

Now they are beginning to question whether they should keep loans flowing into Third World countries to suit IMF goals.

The huge trading system itself appears to have major cracks.

When the U.S. Senate called for retaliation against Japanese exports, and their increasingly large share of the American market recently, there were worries that

## THE Daily Crossword

by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS

1 With — breath

2 Baby's domain

3 Baffly

4 Inhabitants

5 Garbished one

6 Fixed routine

7 Literary pen name

8 Cuba and Tickers

9 Thai hurts

10 Tibetan gazelles

11 Pouchlike number

12 Devious

13 Apparels

14 Work week starter

15 Old-time Giant

16 Libertine

17 WWII site

18 Alex Haley work

19 Adage

20 Hero

21 Sull

22 Fountain items

23 Black

24 Arise

25 Pub drink

26 Sevensign's seal

27 Pot source

28 Ribbed fabric

29 Gibson girl feature

30 Rare

31 Gr. letters

32 Fib

33 Hawaiian goose

34 Withered

35 Chocore

36 Once old style

37 Meeting abbr.

38 Relaxes

DOWN

1 Males certain

2 Along a certain line

3 Metallic

4 Source of energy: abbr.

5 Sandy waste

6 Small field in Eng.

7 Highway

8 Seven year —

9 Huge creature

10 Get lost

11 Audible

12 Cromwell head ornament

13 Impudent

14 Cereal grain

15 Abode

16 Paul Kruger

17 Decays

18 Piggery

19 Article

20 Tennis term

21 Function

22 Frequently poetical

23 Male hair

24 Cold climate bird

25 Contorted

26 Surrounded by

27 Anonymous

28 Speed

29 Girdle's predecessor

30 Sandy's sound

31 Hang around

32 Mischief's title

33 Hang suspended

34 Archaeology

35 Suit to

36 Despoise

37 Dolt

38 Regulations

39 Upright

40 Botherome critics

41 Suit to

42 Strong wind

### Peanuts

THEY ALL GO OFF SHOPPING, AND LEAVE ME IN THE CAR...

BUT I DON'T CARE

I LIKE LOOKING AT ALL THE PEOPLE WHO PASS BY...

AND I LOVE SNOOPING IN THE GLOVE COMPARTMENT

### Mutt 'n' Jeff

NO!

AW, COME ON, MISTER — BUY A PAIR OF BOXING GLOVES AND I'LL GIVE YOU A FREE BOXING LESSON.

NO, I'M SORRY, I DON'T NEED THEM!

WELL...LOOK — LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY...

IF YOU BUY A PAIR I WON'T GIVE YOU A FREE LESSON — GET ME

### Andy Capp

WITH ALL THESE GOOD LOOKING YOUNG LADS IN HERE, BEATS ME WHY YOU WASTE YOUR TIME ON SOMEONE LIKE ME.

OFFHAND, IT'S SAYS AT HER AGE SHE FINDS IT EASIER TO KEEP AN OLD CUSTOMER HAPPY THAN TO GET A NEW CUSTOMER INTERESTED.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"Nobody put me on hold today and I had to work the full eight hours!"

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INBAC

THILE

PLOGES

REPHLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOCUS BALKY TORRIO LEEWAY

Answer: What a hyphen permits you to do — BREAK YOUR WORD



# Washington turns down Managua's peace proposal

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has turned down a Nicaraguan peace offer, calling it an attempt to influence Congress before Tuesday's vote on President Reagan's bid for more funds for Nicaragua's U.S.-backed rebels.

Secretary of State George Shultz, leaving a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan Sunday, responded with a thumbs down signal when asked by a reporter for his opinion on the offer.

The State Department said the peace proposal made Sunday by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega was "meaningless", and a White House spokesman said it was "intended more to affect the U.S. political process."

Mr. Ortega offered to declare a cease-fire if Mr. Reagan would stop providing funds to the 15,000 CIA-backed rebels fighting to oust the Sandinist government.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, continued his campaign to persuade Congress to approve \$14 million in aid to the so-called "Contras" — although last week he modified his demand for military funding and agreed to accept humanitarian aid.

He scheduled meetings later with a bipartisan delegation led by Senate majority leader Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican, and minority leader Robert Byrd of West

Virginia. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives are due to act this week on the aid package.

Democrats in Congress, who oppose any direct aid to the rebels, have drawn up a compromise plan that would channel \$10 million through international organizations to Nicaraguan refugees.

The remainder would go to the Contadora Group — Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama — to help finance their peace-seeking effort in the region.

Mr. Reagan blasted the Democrats' plan, telling Americans in his weekly radio address on Saturday that it was not a compromise but a "shameful surrender."

"If Congress ever approve such a proposal, it would hasten the consolidation of Nicaragua as a Communist-terrorist Soviet-sponsored aggression through the American mainland,"

Mr. Reagan, who has aroused controversy by describing the reh-

els as "freedom fighters", and calling them "our brothers", has said Nicaragua was exporting Communist revolution in the area.

In his latest accusation, Mr. Reagan said that for the first time Soviet military personnel have been spotted in a Nicaraguan combat zone.

The Nicaraguan plan was disclosed by Democratic Senators John Kerry and Thomas Harkin, who met Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega in Managua last week.

They said it represented a bold framework for peace.

They said that under Mr. Ortega's proposal, the Nicaraguan government would agree to an immediate cease-fire if the U.S. Congress refrained from providing more aid to rebels fighting the leftist Sandinist regime.

Sen. Harkin and Sen. Kerry outlined Mr. Ortega's proposal at a news conference and urged the White House to consider it seriously.

"It is time that steps be taken to withdraw from the precipice of war in Nicaragua. Both sides must be willing to take these steps," Sen. Harkin said.

"Our discussions with the leadership of the Nicaraguan government lead me to believe that they are ready and willing to take

these steps with the United States," he said.

The senators said Mr. Ortega promised that if the United States refrained from providing more aid to the Contras and rejoined peace talks with his government, he would immediately call for a cease-fire.

Mr. Ortega also said he would ask the United Nations or the Red Cross to help in relocating those displaced during the civil war, the senators said.

He also promised to restore civil liberties and guarantee full freedom of the press, they said.

Meanwhile, Harkin has a contingency plan to resettle Nicaraguan rebels based here if the U.S. Congress refuses to provide them with additional aid, according to U.S. and Honduran officials.

The options are to force all the estimated 15,000 "Contra" rebels into Nicaragua itself or to disarm them and send them to other Central American countries or the United States, the officials said.

The plan, drawn up by military officers responsible for national security policies, has been discussed with key U.S. officials in recent months but it is not clear if the Honduran government will actually implement it, they added.



**DON'T SHOOT** — Squatters from Katlehong, east of Johannesburg, prepare to march from their shacks to the mayor's house to demand solid homes. The "peace banner" carried at the head of the march has become familiar equipment (AP wirephoto)

## 10 die in S. African tribal clash

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Ten mineworkers were killed in a tribal feud that erupted at a South African gold mine as unrest in black communities across the country brought fresh clashes with the police.

Fighting started at the President Steyn Mine near Welkom, 250 kilometres south of Johannesburg, Sunday and involved 4,000 mineworkers, a spokesman for the mineowners said. Some 16,000 black workers are employed at the mine.

The spokesman for Anglo-American Corporation said nine people were injured in the fight

between Xhosa-speaking employees and migrant workers from Lesotho which started following the fatal stabbing of a Lesotho worker last weekend.

The mine in the Orange Free State province was now calm, he said.

Police reported unrest in townships Sunday with their patrols coming under attack by stone-throwing black youths and responding with rubber bullets, shotguns and tear gas.

In Tshakane township east of Johannesburg a black was arrested after a group of rioters attacked a police patrol, the

spokesman said.

A patrol of South African troops, among contingents sent to help embattled police combat widespread unrest, was pelted with stones in Duda township near here.

In nearby Tembisa, demonstrators hurled stones at passing vehicles, damaging seven buses but causing no injuries.

A protester was arrested after a group of blacks used catapults against a police patrol at Joza township in the eastern Cape province, where more than 100 victims of unrest this year were killed.

## 35 nations to discuss human rights

OTTAWA (R) — Thirty-five nations which signed the 1975 Helsinki Accord meet here Tuesday to discuss human rights issues for the first time since 1983, when a session in Madrid ended in East-West acrimony after the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean airliner, killing 269 people.

The atmosphere now appears more positive, some delegates say, since the representatives of 33 Western, neutral and east European states are getting together with the United States and Canada at a time when the superpowers have resumed arms talks after a 15-month gap.

"Everybody will be coming to

Ottawa in a much happier frame of mind because there is discussion (on arms control) in Geneva," said Ambassador Harry Jay, Canada's chief delegate and conference host.

"Our aim is to have a constructive and orderly meeting, recognising that the field of human rights is contentious," Mr. Jay said.

Taking them up in a sardonic way puts a strain on international relations."

The countries attending the Ottawa conference all signed the Helsinki "final act", a code of conduct for Europe viewed in 1975 as a landmark for detente.

On Tuesday they start a two-week preparatory meeting aimed at setting the agenda for a full-scale six-week conference on human rights to begin in the Canadian capital on May 7.

It will be the first meeting of the 10-year-old Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) devoted exclusively to human rights and the first to be held in North America.

Neutral states show signs of adopting a low key and pragmatic approach to the meeting, with Switzerland's delegate commenting that "to reach any kind of consensus with 35 countries is a very lengthy process."

## Policeman killed in Indian protests

NEW DELHI (AP) — One policeman was hacked to death Monday and another was seriously injured in the western city of Ahmedabad where rioting continued over the quota system in colleges and government jobs, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

Two people were reportedly killed Sunday, one by a gun, and 49 injured in rioting in western Gujarat state where middle and upper caste students have been protesting increases in quotas for lower castes in education and employment, news reports said.

Also on Monday, anti-quota activists set fire to a city bus in Ambawadi area in Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat, about 750 kilometres southwest of here, the news agency reported.

UNI said armed agitators hacked a policeman to death in a curfew-banned sector of Ahmedabad during a two-hour relaxation of the curfew Monday morning. The news agency said the killing was an apparent act of revenge for police shootings and alleged brutality last week.

Shops and businesses in several areas of Ahmedabad observed a one-day strike Monday to show support for the agitation, now more than two-month old.

Police arrested 30 government officials, including women, near the government secretariat as they tried to prevent others from attending office, UNI said. They were protesting the system of promotions for lower castes, it added.

More than 41 people, including several policemen, were injured Sunday in the violence in Ahmedabad, the Times of India newspaper reported.

Mr. Laping told Reuters he had filed for a court writ declaring Tun Mustapha's installation unconstitutional.

He said police had stopped PBS leaders entering the state palace where a chief minister is traditionally sworn in by the head of state after an election.

In the election, Mr. Paurin, who formed the PBS only last month, crushed the multi-racial Berjaya Party which had ruled the timber-rich state in north Borneo for nine years.

The PBS won 25 of the 48 seats in the legislative assembly. Mr. Berjaya, headed by Chief Minister Harris Salleh, held on to only six of the 44 seats it won in 1981.

Mr. Harris lost his own seat. He had called the election 13 months before his mandate expired in an attempt to prevent Mr. Paurin rallying the non-Malay Kadazans.

USNO increased its seats to 16 from three. The Kadazan Pasok Party took one.

The massive swing against Berjaya, part of the federal National Front Coalition headed by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad was viewed by politicians as how to the Kuala Lumpur government, which sent a steady stream of cabinet ministers to campaign for Mr. Harris.

Mr. Paurin campaigned on Kadazan grievances over job discrimination and the allocation of government development funds.

## Alfonsin discloses coup plot on eve of trials

BUENOS AIRES (R) — President Raul Alfonsin said on the eve of the public trial of nine former military leaders that the armed forces had been approached with proposals to overthrow Argentina's young democratic government.

He said in a 10-minute nationwide address that tensions had been aggravated by the trial but that it would "bring an end to 50 years of democratic frustration and national decadence."

Mr. Alfonsin said unidentified people had probed officers of the armed forces with proposals "which go from alleged coalition cabinets to the possibility of a coup d'etat."

He said the officers had not been moved by the proposals and were loyal to the constitution but he called on Argentines to demonstrate on Friday in front of gov-

ernment house in support of "the law, respect, liberty and democracy."

Former Presidents Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola and Leopoldo Galtieri and six other military junta members were expected to go on trial Monday for the abduction, torture and murder of thousands during military rule from 1976 to 1983.

Mr. Alfonsin ordered the trial of the nine shortly after taking office in December, 1983.

A right-wing group linked to the people who staged a military coup in 1955 said the trial "will create the conditions that could lead to a situation of generalised chaos."

It said the outcome of the trial could "place us on the verge of an actual confrontation between brothers, with serious consequences for the national future."

## Malaysian state election winners prevented from taking office

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — The non-Malay opposition group Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) has been prevented from taking office after a sweeping victory in elections in the east Malaysian state of Sabah early Monday, a party spokesman said.

Lawyer Herman Luping said former Chief Minister Tun Mustapha Harun of the Muslim United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) had been sworn in as chief minister instead of victorious PBS leader Paurin Kitingin, whose party champions the cause of the indigenous Kadazans.

State and Malaysian federal government officials refused to confirm or deny that Tun Mustapha had been sworn in. They said a statement was expected to be issued later.

Police put up roadblocks around the state capital Kota Kinabalu and the federal government appealed for calm.

Mr. Luping told Reuters he had filed for a court writ declaring Tun Mustapha's installation unconstitutional.

He said police had stopped PBS leaders entering the state palace where a chief minister is traditionally sworn in by the head of state after an election.

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Mr. Paurin campaigned on Kadazan grievances over job discrimination and the allocation of government development funds.

## Thai forces clash with Vietnamese

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — Thai forces clashed with an unknown number of Vietnamese soldiers who intruded into their territory in pursuit of Kampuchean guerrillas, a senior Thai military officer said Monday.

The officer said Thai marines backed by artillery fire clashed last Saturday with the Vietnamese, who had intruded earlier that day about 500 metres into Ban Chaurik village of Trat province, about 168 kilometres south of this border town.

The officer, who declined to be identified by name, said there were no reports of casualties in the clash. He said some Vietnamese intruders may still remain in Thai territory, but that no fighting has been reported there since Saturday's clash.

He said the Vietnamese were

pursuing Khmer Rouge guerrillas who fled their camp opposite Trat as it was stormed by about 600 Vietnamese troops supported by howitzer and mortar fire. Some 2,000 guerrillas in the area, outfought by Vietnam's heavy weapons, dispersed in small groups, the officer said.

Earlier Monday, Khmer Rouge guerrillas claimed they killed 24 Vietnamese soldiers and injured 25 others in two attacks last week in the western Kampuchean province of Battambang.

Khmer Rouge radio said the guerrillas "liberated" nine villages in a one-hour attack on April 16 on border towns. They killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 13 others and destroyed structures including 48 "military houses" and two village command posts, said the broadcast monitored in Bangkok.

The broadcast gave no figures on guerrilla casualties. No independent confirmation of the attacks was available, and Khmer Rouge claims are usually regarded as exaggerated.

The Communist Khmer Rouge was ousted from Phnom Penh by Vietnam's invasion in late 1978. The Khmer Rouge has since joined two non-Communist guerrilla groups in battling the Vietnamese.

This dry season, Vietnamese forces backed by massive firepower overran all major guerrilla strongholds in western Kampuchea near the Thai border. Diplomatic analysts say the Khmer Rouge appear to have been the least hurt by the Vietnamese offensive, and responded by striking deep in the Kampuchean interior.

## Sri Lankan forces kill 10 guerrillas

COLOMBO (R) — Security forces have killed 10 separatist guerrillas in Sri Lanka's northern province, security sources said Monday.

They said the men were killed in an exchange of fire Sunday after an army patrol intercepted a vehicle at Nelliady, 30 kilometres

from the northern capital of Jaffna.

Some arms and ammunition were seized from the vehicle, they said.

Guerrillas are fighting to set up a separate state in northern and eastern provinces for the island's

minority Tamils.

Four soldiers were killed when guerrillas set off a landmine under their vehicle at Oduchuddan in Mullaitivu district in the north Sunday, officials said.

No further details were immediately available, they said.

## Families of Taiwanese freighter crew held in China ask Red Cross for help

TAIPEI (R) — The families of 13 crew members of a freighter said by Taiwan to have been detained in China Monday asked the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross to secure their release, the Taiwan Red Cross said.

A Red Cross spokesman said it was discussing with the ship's owners and crew families ways of obtaining the release of the 48-ton Ching Hung and the crew.

The Communications Ministry said the ship was detained at Nantong, South China, after a collision with a group of Chinese fishing boats in the Taiwan Strait on Thursday night.

One Chinese boat was sunk, a fisherman was killed and eight were missing. The ministry said the freighter was surrounded by the fishing boats and forced to proceed to Nantong.

China has not indicated how it would handle the incident. But senior Nationalist officials said they would not negotiate with Peking over the return of the ship and its crew.

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## COLUMN

### Bomb at disco injures five

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (AP) — Five people were wounded when a bomb damaged a discotheque in northern South-West Africa, Police Inspector Richard Du Raai said Monday. Du Raai said fewer than 10 people were in the building when the bomb exploded at 8:35 p.m. (1835 GMT) in Olunwa, a settlement near Ondangwa, in the northern war zone of the territory. He said the identity of the bombers and the nature of the bomb were not immediately determined. The building is reported owned by Petrus Hikumu, an official of the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice, a political group supported by Ovambo tribesmen in the area.

### Prisoner gouges out his own eyes

AUCKLAND (R) — A prisoner gouged out his eyes because he did not want his brother to visit him in jail, prison officials said Monday. The remand prisoner's eyes were dangling from their sockets and his face covered in blood when guards discovered him Sunday night. Mouat Eden Prison Superintendent Edmund Humphrey Stroud told reporters. Stroud said the prisoner — who was due to appear in court Monday on a burglary charge — apparently tore out his eyes with his fingers after telling warders he did not want to see his brother. Doctors at Auckland Hospital said the man had lost the sight of one eye and extensively damaged the other.

### Brandt receives Third World prize

BONN (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, recently awarded the \$100,000 Third World prize, was quoted as saying the money would be used for peace and development projects. Mr. Brandt, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party, told the Hanover Neue Presse newspaper in an interview: "over \$1,000 billion will be spent on arms in 1985 throughout the world. We have not managed to steer just a few per cent of that sum into tackling hunger in the world. I want to mobilise people against this insanity." The prize, honouring his efforts for world peace and north-south cooperation, will be presented to Mr. Brandt at a ceremony in New York this week. It is awarded by the Third World Foundation, an independent charity.

### Pop stars sponsor shipping to help famine victims

LONDON (R) — British pop stars who raised millions of dollars with a Christmas record for the starving have sponsored a shipping service to take relief supplies to famine victims in Ethiopia and Sudan. The service will carry relief supplies bought by the stars, who sang together under the name Band Aid, but will also provide space for supplies from international relief agencies, a spokesman said. A ship named Band Aid I will sail from Britain for Port Sudan and Assab on the Red Sea on Friday. Band Aid, started by Boomtown Rais and Bob Geldof and featuring a host of top singers, raised about £8 million (\$10 million) for Africa's starving masses with the record Do They Know It's Christmas?

### Former Palermo mayor's house blown-up

PIANA DEGLI ALBANESE, Sicily (R) — An explosion apparently caused by dynamite has wrecked a villa belonging to Elda Pucci, a former mayor of Palermo and a campaigner against corruption and organised crime. Police said no one was in the villa, 24 kilometres from Palermo, at the time. The blast Sunday night knocked down walls, tore out doors and windows and damaged furniture. Pucci, a 55-year-old pediatrician, used the house as a summer residence. Pucci, a member of Italy's dominant Christian Democrat Party, was mayor of the Sicilian capital from April 1983 until February 1984, when she lost the job as a result of a feud within the party. Pucci, who is standing in local elections next month, said the attack "shows that we Sicilians are in the front line in this battle against organised crime."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### THE TALE OF THE FOUR CLUBS

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 95  
♥ 863  
♦ 732  
♣ J1082

**EAST**  
♠ J9763  
♥ 1042  
♦ 52  
♣ 974

**WEST**  
♠ J104  
♥ Q985  
♦ 73  
♣ K96

**SOUTH**  
♠ AK  
♥ AKQJ10  
♦ AK5  
♣ A54

The bidding:  
South West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

The Four of Clubs was not used to being the focus of attention. The last time he had won a trick was with a ruff, but since it was only for an overtrick at three clubs, no one had bothered to talk to him. Yet here he was at the National Championships being besieged by the bridge press.

The declarer had reached a heart slam in quick time. His jump to five hearts was so all-purpose slam try that he wanted to know about the

ace-king of trumps, he would have opened five hearts, and North felt he had enough to accept with three trumps, a ruffing value and a fair club suit.

"It was nothing, gentlemen," said the Four of Clubs — a trifle testily, he was later heard to admit, "I did not even win a trick. As a matter of fact, were it not for the unfortunate duplication in spades you wouldn't be here with me now."

"Obviously, at six hearts declarer has a diamond and a club loser to handle. Equally obvious, the only place to dispose of the diamond loser is on dummy's clubs. There's just one little problem — there's no entry to the table."

"Nevertheless, declarer succeeded in making his contract, and with the help of a club finesse! And I must admit that I had a small part to play in the proceedings."

"Declarer won the opening lead and drew three rounds of trumps. Optimists would now lead ace and another club. East would hold up the king of clubs one round and declarer would end up losing a trick in each minor suit."

"My declarer put me to use brilliantly. After drawing trumps, he led me to the queen in dummy! Of course, East couldn't win the king, because then declarer would be able to discard his diamond loser on a long club. But when East held up the king, he was sacrificing his side's club trick. Declarer continued by leading the jack of clubs from dummy and ruffing it."

"He had achieved the impossible — a finesse with no entry! He made his slam with the loss of only a diamond trick."

Jeep in 150